

الشرق الأوسط

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Established 1887

Algeria	5.00	Iran	125.00	Nigeria	100.00
Argentina	1.00	Italy	13.00	Norway	4.50
Australia	0.60	Japan	100.00	Peru	0.50
Belgium	30.00	Jordan	40.00	Portugal	40.00
Canada	0.50	Kuwait	10.00	Qatar	40.00
Ceylon	40.00	Laos	10.00	South Africa	5.00
Czechoslovakia	5.00	Lebanon	0.10	Spain	70.00
Denmark	5.00	Lithuania	0.10	Sweden	4.50
Egypt	0.50	Madagascar	0.10	Switzerland	1.00
France	0.50	Mali	0.10	Taiwan	0.40
Germany	2.00	Morocco	0.10	Tanzania	0.40
Greece	40.00	Mozambique	0.10	Turkey	12.00
		Netherlands	2.25	U.S.A.	1.00
				Yugoslavia	20.00

British Team Faces Crossing of Andes
A team of British mountaineers is preparing to attempt a crossing of the Andes in the coming weeks. The team, led by Sir Edmund Hillary, is expected to be the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest from the south side.

Heart Surgery
A heart surgeon has performed a successful operation on a patient who had a long and complicated medical history. The patient is now recovering well and is expected to be discharged soon.

Police
The police have arrested a number of individuals suspected of involvement in a recent crime. The arrests were made as part of an ongoing investigation.

D'Urso Message Sent After Death Deadline
Giovanni D'Urso, the man who was kidnapped and held for ransom, has sent a message to his family after a deadline for his release. The message was received by his family and is being relayed to the authorities.

'Green Revolution' Is Reaching Its Limit
The 'Green Revolution' in agriculture is reaching its limit, according to experts. They warn that the current methods of increasing food production are unsustainable and may lead to environmental degradation.

Metastatic Prostate Cancer
A study has shown that metastatic prostate cancer can be treated effectively with a new drug. The study involved a group of patients who were treated with the drug and showed significant improvement in their condition.

INSIDE Sundelach Dies
A major executive of a large corporation has died. The death is being investigated by the police, and it is believed that the executive may have been involved in a recent scandal.

Key Vote Delayed In Majlis

But No Obstacle Seen to Two Bills

By Jonathan Sharp

Reuter

TEHRAN — Efforts to rush two key bills pertaining to negotiations for the release of the U.S. hostages through Iran's Majlis Tuesday were stalled for at least 24 hours because the 12-member council that must accept the laws could not get a quorum.

Majlis sources described the delay as technical and said there was no political obstacle to approving the bills. Some of the council members could not return to Tehran in time for the Majlis debate, a council spokesman said.

A senior Iranian official, meanwhile, said Tuesday that the date for the hostages' release was approaching, but he denied rumors that they would be freed on Friday, the official Pars news agency reported.

Ahmad Azizi, director of hostage affairs in the office of Premier Ali Rajai, was quoted by Pars as saying that no agreement on the release had been reached, but he indicated strongly that one was expected.

Commitments Accepted

Mr. Azizi said that the Algerian government, acting as intermediary in the protracted negotiations over the hostages, had accepted "U.S. commitments" concerning the return of all Iranian assets and necessary measures for returning the assets of the deposed shah and his relatives.

Mr. Azizi said that Iran's "definite answer" to Algeria had not been relayed, Pars added. The reference to Algeria is considered important because Iran has said that it could accept U.S. proposals that were acceptable to Algeria.

Mr. Azizi said, however, that failure to reach an agreement on some conditions could cause a postponement of the release.

[Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher reported Tuesday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)]



Polish labor leader Lech Walesa, center, met his stepfather, Stanislaw, second from left, for the first time in seven years on his arrival at Rome's airport Tuesday. The stepfather had arrived in Rome from the United States an hour earlier. Lech Walesa is to meet with Pope John Paul II.

Walesa Arrives in Rome

By Robert H. Reid

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Farmers and workers occupying a former trade union building in Rzeszow prepared Tuesday for a two-hour warning strike if the government fails to meet demands including registration of a peasants' union.

A spokesman for the Rzeszow chapter of Rural Solidarity, the farmers' branch of the independent labor movement, said selected factories in the area would be asked to stop work at noon Wednesday if the demands were not met.

He said the farmers would ask for a general strike in the area if police tried to break up the sit-in as they have done in similar protests in Ustrzyki Dolne and Nowy Sacz.

[The supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, met Polish Communist Party chief Stanislaw Kania and Premier Jozef Pieluski in Poland Tuesday, according to Polish radio, Reuters reported. The radio said that the meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere but gave no further details.]

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's independent trade union Solidarity, arrived in Rome Tuesday for a six-day visit that will include a private audience with Pope John Paul II and talks with Italy's union leaders. It is the first trip to the West for Mr. Walesa.

At the airport, Mr. Walesa was met by his stepfather, Stanislaw, who had arrived from the United States.

Kissinger Visits Morocco

MARRAKECH, Morocco — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left Tuesday after a three-day visit in which he met with King Hassan II, Mr. Kissinger said.

Now, everyone I know wishes the Syrians would go home to Syria and the Palestinians would go home to Palestine.

But the Moslems' political strength is fragmented among two dozen political factions, some of them funded and controlled by Arab countries like Syria and Iraq. There is no unified Lebanese Moslem voice.

By contrast, Lebanon's Maronite Catholics have little interest in the quarrels of the various Arab countries. They see themselves as a Christian minority in constant danger of being swallowed up in the Islamic vastness of the Arab world. The Maronites, a small Eastern group within the Roman Catholic Church, first moved into the mountains of Lebanon in the 9th century, after Islam conquered the lowlands of Syria.

It is Lebanon's large Christian population that makes it unique in the Arab world. Thus, the Falangists and their allies insisted in a recent manifesto, Lebanon must reserve "a special place" for its Christians and the president must always be a Maronite, even though Moslems are almost certainly a majority in the population.

Embattled Minority

The sense that they are an embattled minority fighting for national survival has given the Maronites strong reason to band together around the Falangists. Founded in the 1930s, the Falangists originally modeled themselves after Mussolini's Fascists but have evolved into a fiercely nationalist party with vague reformist policies. Most importantly, the party has a trained and equipped militia of as many as 15,000 men.

The Falangists have also perfected the

Namibia Talks On Cease-Fire Fail in Geneva

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The effort to secure agreement on a cease-fire date in Namibia failed here Tuesday as the leader of the South African delegation formally declared that it was "premature" to start implementation of a Western settlement plan that was accepted nearly three years ago by both South Africa and insurgents fighting on the territory's northern frontier.

Dannie Hough, a South African official who is administrator-general of South-West Africa, as the territory is also known, sealed the fate of the United Nations conference on the eve of its adjournment with a two-sentence statement. It appeared designed to shift the task of explaining the meeting's failure to the leaders of political parties from inside the disputed territory.

But Theo Ben Gurrah, a spokesman for the insurgent movement known as the South-West African People's Organization, promptly blamed the failure on the "intransigence and prevarication" of South Africa. He announced that the organization now would ask both the UN General Assembly and the Security Council to endorse mandatory sanctions. He said that the Organization of African Unity had already committed itself to support such a move.

Prepared to Sign

Sam Nujoma, leader of the movement, announced at the opening of the conference last week that he was prepared to sign a cease-fire accord without conditions. Western sources said Tuesday night that South Africa had also been informed early in the meeting that Mr. Nujoma was ready to make a declaration of his views on constitutional questions such as the future of a multiparty system in order to push through the long-delayed agreement.

The meeting's failure raised the possibility that the incoming Reagan administration could be faced with a decision in its early weeks or months on whether to use the U.S. veto in the Security Council to prevent sanctions against South Africa. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is reported by reliable diplomatic sources to have

Leading Black Editor Resigns in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's leading black journalist has resigned as editor of the country's biggest black daily newspaper, citing pressure from the white-minority government on the black media.

Percy Qoboza announced his resignation in a telegram to Hal Munn, managing director of the Argus Co. Argus owns the Post Transvaal and the Sunday Post, both edited by Mr. Qoboza. He said: "Recent government actions on black press and banning of black journalists have forced me to tender my resignation as editor of Post."

Leftist Guerrillas, Junta Troops Battle For Control of Key Road in El Salvador

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — Government troops battled leftist guerrillas for control of a key highway Tuesday in a stepped-up guerrilla offensive that has left 327 dead.

Leftist opposition groups called for a nationwide strike to support the guerrillas, who want to seize power before the inauguration of President-elect Reagan on Jan. 20.

Twenty San Salvador factories Monday reported that strikes had already started. But company owners in San Salvador said that they would keep their vehicles off the street throughout the strike.

Most of the public in the capital ignored a call for a general strike Monday from the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political arm of the leftist movement. Undaunted, the Front tried again and called for a strike Tuesday.

Despite a claim by junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte that government troops had defeated the guerrillas' "final offensive," fighting continued late into the night Monday.

Although government and U.S. Embassy officials claimed that the offensive had been defeated, reliable reports from the countryside indicated that the leftists held some of their best trained and most heavily armed units in reserve.

Fierce Battles

Mr. Duarte has denounced alleged Cuban and Nicaraguan intervention in El Salvador several times in the last few days, singling out propaganda broadcasts from those countries. He has also called on Mr. Reagan to "export democracy" to El Salvador and the world and to increase aid, particularly economic aid, to his regime.

Discussion Delayed

JERUSALEM (WP) — Parliamentary discussion of a bill to advance national elections to replace the Begin government were postponed Tuesday after the assassination Monday night of Hamed Abu-Rabiya, the only bedouin member of the Knesset.

Deferring to the funeral of Mr. Abu-Rabiya, members of Mr. Begin's Cabinet canceled meetings scheduled with their respective political factions to iron out the details of a motion to dissolve the Knesset and hold elections in June, five months before Mr. Begin's four-year term is due to expire.

Sources in the ruling Likud coalition and the opposition Labor Party alignment said that the motion may be put off several days until factions can agree on when the elections will be held.

Police have arrested six suspects in connection with the murder of Mr. Abu-Rabiya.

Divided Lebanon Becoming Way of Life

Today There Is Not One Political Entity, Nor Even Two, but Five

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — In the middle of the no man's land between Beirut's Moslem west zone and Christian east zone, at one of the two safe road crossings between the two sides, stands a huge bronze statue of a solidly built man, his head bowed.

The statue, fittingly enough, is of Bishara Khoury, the first president of independent Lebanon and the architect of its 1943 "National Covenant," the unwritten constitution that allocated political positions among the country's Moslem and Christian sects.

The National Covenant was an ingenious device to hold together a country of no fewer than 16 religious communities that generally acted as mutually suspicious tribes. For 32 years, it worked. But in 1975 the covenant collapsed, and with each succeeding year, it becomes clearer that Khoury's old order has passed without a new one to take its place.

Tribal Division

If anything, the political division of the 3 million Lebanese into Christian and Moslem tribes appears to be on the upswing. Many politicians have resumed addressing their constituents as Christians or Moslems and given up the pretense of speaking to all Lebanese.

Incidents like the Christmas Eve shootout in the central mountain village of Ain Dara, where three persons were killed after leftists complained that the church bells were too loud, have increased religious tension.

Khoury's delicate balance has also been battered by Lebanon's more powerful neighbors. Israel has made southern Lebanon into a buffer zone for its own northern border and sends patrols up regularly to ambush Palestinian guerrillas. Syria, whose army officially keeps the peace in the rest of Lebanon, takes advantage of its military presence

to exert considerable control over both the Palestinians and the fragmented Lebanese.

Today there is not one Lebanon, nor even two, but five; and the longer that informal partition persists, the more permanent it appears.

Along the coast from East Beirut north toward Tripoli, the Falangist Party dominates the prosperous mountain heartland of the Maronite Catholics, the country's largest Christian group. The area is only about 800 square miles, but Falangist military commander Bashir Gemayel likes to call it Free Lebanon.

Here the Falangists, who eliminated most rival paramilitary forces last summer, have created a ministate in all but name. They collect taxes from merchants and businessmen and, since it is their police force which patrols the streets, most merchants pay up promptly. The area is peaceful, orderly, economically healthy — and authoritarian. Few Moslems dare live there.

From West Beirut south to the Litani River and Tyre, a slightly larger area is dominated by the Palestine Liberation Organization and its Lebanese leftist allies, with the Syrian Army behind them. Both Moslems and Christians live in the area, but the main guerrilla groups are Moslem, and the main political factor is anarchy.

South of the Palestinians are two zones. A narrow one along the border with Israel is held by the Israeli-backed Maj. Saad Haddad and a largely Christian force of irregulars. The area between Maj. Haddad and the Palestinians is held by UN troops and inhabited largely by Shiite Moslems — members of the Ayyatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's sect — who would like both the Palestinians and the Israelis to go away.

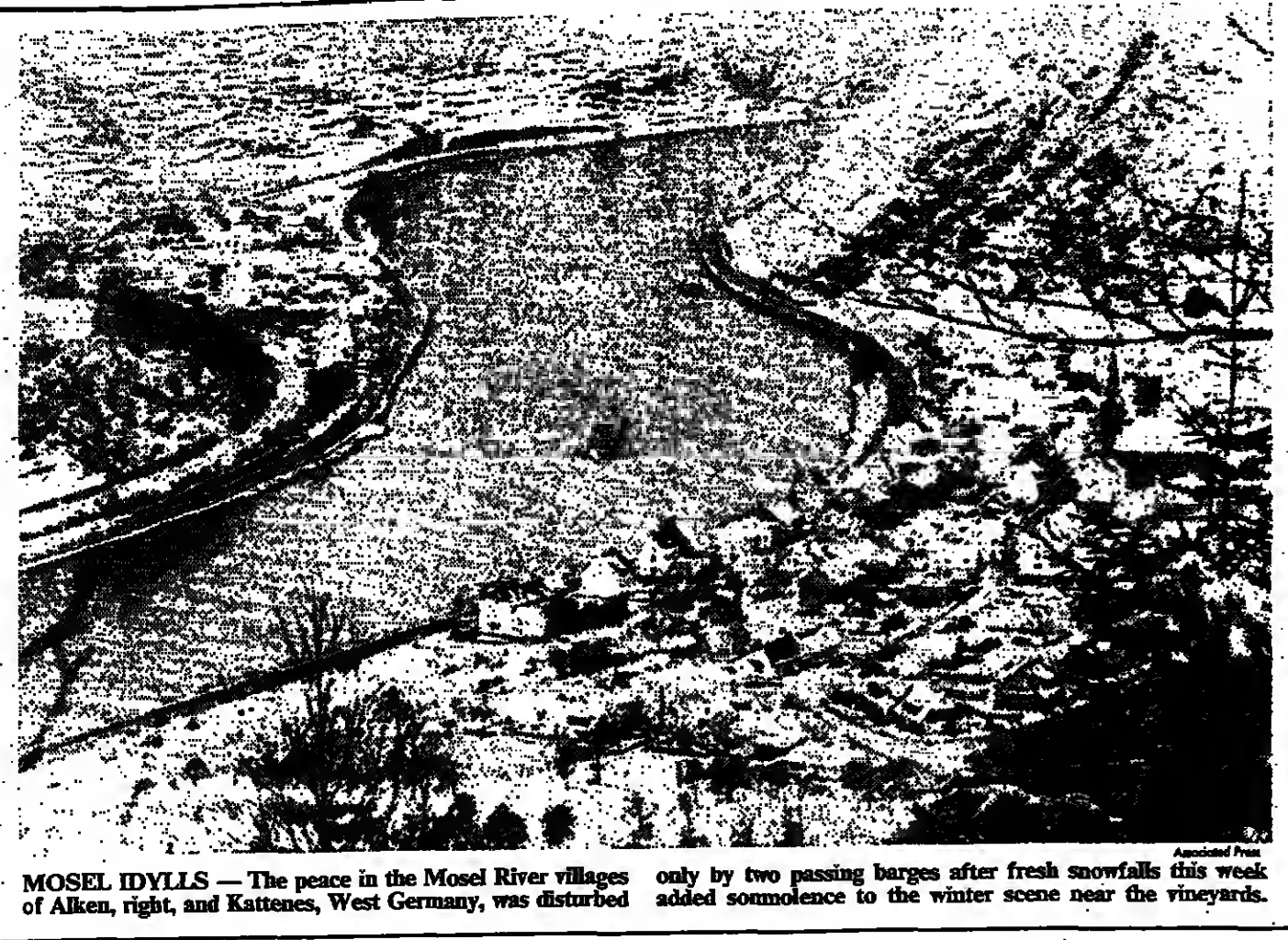
The rest of the country, including the north and the entire eastern half, is held by the Syrian Army, which entered Lebanon as a peacekeeper in 1976 and has never left.

There are also a few areas that nobody controls, like the port of Beirut, whose operations are periodically halted by bursts of

fire from snipers in the ostensibly Syrian-held no man's land.

The chaos in West Beirut has prompted a perceptible swing in Moslem public opinion against the Palestinians and Syrians, who are increasingly being referred to as "occupiers."

"We all used to support the Palestinians as a patriotic cause, and we used to look at the Syrians as our protectors against the Falangists," a Moslem university student said. "Now, everyone I know wishes the Syrians would go home to Syria and the Palestinians would go home to Palestine."



MOSEL IDYLLS — The peace in the Mosel River villages of Aiken, right, and Kattenen, West Germany, was disturbed only by two passing barges after fresh snowfalls this week added somnolence to the winter scene near the vineyards.

Programs Bypassed in Massive New Aid Outlays

U.S. Institutions in Egypt Suffering From Funds Loss

By Don Schanche
Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — Despite a massive U.S. aid program, some of the most respected American institutions in Egypt, along with hundreds of scientific and cultural programs, have been crippled by the loss of U.S. funds.

Four major archaeological expeditions have been cut off completely and seven others cut back so sharply that within the next three years they must wind up work that requires a decade or more.

Scholars fear that the famed Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago at Luxor will be hard put to maintain its world-renowned library as a result of the loss.

The American University in Cairo, a center of undergraduate and advanced studies for three generations of Egyptian and other Arab students, has lost half its operating budget.

Research Center

So has a wide-ranging and internationally respected tropical disease research center that has been run by the U.S. Navy in Cairo continuously since World War II. Vital medical research projects involving rabies, which is endemic here, and schistosomiasis, the debilitating snail-borne disease that afflicts most of the warm countries of the world, have been slowed by half or more.

Scores of agricultural, environmental and medical research programs involving hundreds of Egyptian and American scientists also have been curtailed or face extinction.

The sweeping cutback is as much lamented by the aid givers as U.S. officials responsible for administering an annual \$1.25 billion in assistance — as by the receivers. But there is little they can do to stop it.

"The trouble is that we have been funded by a part of the aid

program that has not been affected by turning on the spigot of American funds for Egypt," said Dr. Richard Pedersen, a former U.S. ambassador and international banker who is president of the financially strapped American University.

Donald Brown, director of U.S. aid in Egypt since 1976, explained that money for the multitude of crippled programs came from an old special foreign currency fund that has all but run dry.

Loan Repayments

This fund was the equivalent of about \$500 million in Egyptian loan repayments that built up in a special account in Cairo before 1974. Since the money was in

Egyptian pounds and could not be spent elsewhere, it was used to pay the operating costs of the U.S. Embassy and to assist the American institutions and long-running programs.

Although Egypt is now borrowing about \$300 million a year to pay for American wheat and other commodities, Congress has ordered that these new loans must be repaid in dollars. Thus, there will be nothing to replenish the special foreign currency fund.

About a year ago, with only \$93 million remaining, aid officials warned that the special fund's days were numbered and began dividing up what was left.

About \$40 million was held back to finance construction of a

new embassy and pay for diplomatic housing and embassy operating expenses. Another \$10 million was earmarked as an endowment for the American University, one-quarter of what Dr. Pedersen said was necessary to generate enough earnings to replace the lost operating funds.

The remaining \$43 million was split up among some 250 scientific and cultural programs, including the venerable American Research Center, which coordinates U.S. university activities as well as all American archaeological programs in Egypt.

Nothing After 1984

The research center's share for archaeological projects amounted to about \$375,000 a year until 1984, after which there will be nothing.

Among activities that operate under the center's umbrella is a race against time and deterioration to record literally millions of pharaonic temple inscriptions in Luxor before they are obliterated.

The University of Chicago's Oriental Institute, called Chicago House in Luxor, already has spent a half-century at the task and it estimated that completion would require another 50 years even with continued funding by the U.S. government. But unless another source of money can be found, the work will end in May, 1984.

Other programs dealing with more immediate concerns also have been hard hit. One of the oldest, the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU), which has done pioneering work in tropical disease since 1943 and acted as a quiet diplomatic bridge with Egypt during times of hostility, has been forced to cut its staff and research work by about half.

Dr. Tom Vrebolevitch, science attaché at the U.S. Embassy, complained that the loss of so many scientific projects will significantly slow the transfer of technology between Egypt and United States, a prime goal of the U.S. aid program.

Global 'Green Revolution' Appears to Reach Its Peak

(Continued from Page 1)
increased production by 30 percent.

In the past 15 years, these advances have raised total world production of food and feed grains from 951,000 metric tons in 1965 to an estimated 1,432 billion tons this year. Moreover, larger wheat, corn and grain sorghum crops mean more livestock feed, better human diets and, usually, increased poultry production. But these bountiful gains have exacted a price.

Negotiations on Namibia End in Failure in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

forts to engage them in negotiations. The South Africans contended that the issue had to be settled with Mr. Mudge and other political leaders from the territory who were seated at the Geneva conference, over their own objections, as members of the South African delegation.

Originated in Angola

The idea for a conference that would bring Mr. Nujoma face-to-face with leaders of the political parties from the territory originated in secret talks between South Africa and Angola some months ago. Angola, Namibia's northern neighbor, is the black African state most directly involved in the conflict, providing the insurgents with bases that make it a regular target of South African military assaults.

The purpose of the meeting, it was thought initially, was to enable South Africa to show its own white voters that the parties from inside the territory had not been coerced into accepting the Western plan, which calls for an international peace-keeping force and the

High Court Upholds Italy's Abortion Law

(Continued from Page 1)

ROME — Italy's highest court has upheld the constitutionality of a 1978 law allowing free abortion on demand for women 18 years of age and older and abortion with the parents' consent for those who are younger.

The Constitutional Court on Monday rejected claims by Roman Catholic groups that the law conflicted with the constitutional rights to life, health and equal protection.

Leader Dominates SWAPO

Nujoma's Inflexibility Gets a Test in Geneva

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

GENEVA — "I have never seen Sam Nujoma agree to anything," a Western diplomat who has been following the negotiations on South-West Africa for four years said last week, just before the start of what was supposed to be the conference to end all conferences on the subject.

Whenever the insurgent movement that Mr. Nujoma has led since its inception two decades ago

NEWS ANALYSIS

found itself under heavy diplomatic pressure to yield a point, the diplomat said, its leader would either reject the idea of compromise categorically, or sit, silent and immobile, while aides indicated that concession might be possible. Mr. Nujoma's inflexibility may have explained how he has dominated the South-West Africa People's Organization for so long, but it also seemed to be a trait on which South African strategists could rely if they wanted to escape blame for another snag in the negotiations.

If they were counting on it for this meeting — called to obtain agreement on a date for a ceasefire to which they agreed in principle nearly three years ago — Mr. Nujoma has let them down.

Until this week his public pronouncements have been limited to a declaration that he was ready to sign a cease-fire accord without any conditions. Then, finally, at a crowded news conference in Geneva Monday he seemed, at last, to be taking the kind of hard line for which he has long been noted.

To resolve the question raised by the parties from inside the territory as to how the United Nations can impartially supervise an election there when the General Assembly has called the insurgent movement the "sole and authentic representative" of the territory's people, it has been suggested that this designation be given up in exchange for a cease-fire date. Asked if he would agree to have a status that was other than unique, Mr. Nujoma responded, "under no circumstances."

The remote chance of a deal in the final two scheduled days of the conference seemed, for the moment, to have been demolished by that response. But then Mr. Nujoma said what he had apparently meant to say all along, that after a cease-fire it would be up to the Namibian people to decide at the ballot box who their representatives were.

He had now been seen to make a concession in public, possibly for the first time. The fact that he succeeded only on the second try, however, may have had something to do with his powers of expression in English, which was for him a third language, after an Ovambo language and Afrikaans.

Occupation: Insurgent

Being an insurgent leader has been Mr. Nujoma's occupation for practically his entire adult life, with the result that onlookers and detractors from his movement sometimes suggest that he is daunted by the idea of leaving exile and finally getting down to electioneering in a country he has not seen for more than 20 years.

Sam Daniel Nujoma was born on May 12, 1929, in a village called



Sam Nujoma

Ongandjera in the northwest corner of Ovamboland. His father was a peasant farmer and the only formal schooling the son had was in a primary school run by Finnish missionaries. Later he took a correspondence course from a school in Johannesburg, then worked on the railroad in Windhoek where he got involved in politics.

When he joined it, the movement he now heads was known as the Ovambo People's Organization — the Ovambos are the largest population group in South-West Africa — but Mr. Nujoma was instrumental in turning it into a nationalist movement with an ambition, at least, to embrace all ethnic groups in the country. Doggedly pursuing that aim from one capital and international conference to the next, he brought the movement to the point where it won the United Nations recognition it is now being asked to abandon.

His own residence has shifted from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to Lusaka, Zambia, to Luanda, Angola, where he now appears to spend most of his time. Since his movement took up arms 14 years ago, his travels have taken him increasingly to Soviet-bloc capitals, where he obtains weapons and financial support.

But he is equally assiduous in cultivating Western support and has always maintained that he is a patriot seeking the independence of his country, which would then be nonaligned.

D'Urso Note Discovered

(Continued from Page 1)

Milan and Il Secolo XIX of Genoa, said that with Mr. D'Urso's life so clearly dependent on their editorial decisions, they were reconsidering their stand and might publish the statements Wednesday morning. Il Secolo XIX later said it would definitely do so.

The big Roman daily Il Messaggero, which had opposed the "policy of silence" and already printed excerpts of the Red Brigades statements, announced it will now carry the full text.

In several cities journalists petitioned their editors to reverse their stand and publish the terrorists' declaration.

Mr. D'Urso's colleagues in the Justice Ministry Tuesday night also appealed for giving the terrorists satisfaction on the issue of publication. All the magazines working in the section to which Mr. D'Urso belonged, with the exception of the section head, signed the appeal, according to ANSA, the national news agency.

Explosives Found in Train

BOLOGNA (Reuters) — Police at Bologna's railroad station, where a bomb explosion last August killed 85 persons, Tuesday found a suitcase containing explosives and arms on a north-bound express.

They said they found the suitcase on the Taranto-to-Milan train, which arrived at Bologna two hours late.

Libya Diplomats Ousted by Niger

Reuters

NIAMEY, Niger — Niger has told all Libyan Embassy staff to leave within 48 hours, the minister of information said Tuesday.

Mahamadou Halliou said the expulsions were due to activities incompatible with their diplomatic status. Nigeria and Mauritania have acted similarly against Libyans. Many African countries have expressed concern at Libya's expansionist policy and have condemned the recent announcement of plans for a merger between Libya and Chad.

Libyan residents in Guinea-Bissau have taken over the country's embassy and converted it into a people's bureau, Portuguese radio said.

Kidnappers Free Italian

The Associated Press

MILAN — Alberto Massoni, a 40-year-old businessman who was kidnapped near his home in the northern town of Stradella on Nov. 5, was released unharmed on the outskirts of Milan Tuesday after his family paid a 600-million lire (\$640,000) ransom, police said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Iranian Denies Guilt in Embassy Killings

The Associated Press

LONDON — A 23-year-old Iranian Arab pleaded not guilty at London's Central Criminal Court Tuesday to murdering two persons during the occupation of the Iranian embassy here last May.

Fowzi Badavi Nejad, a former dock worker from Khuzestan and only surviving gunman from the six-day siege, denied murdering A Lavasani, 25, an embassy press attache, and Ali Akbar Samadizadeh, a student and part-time employee at the embassy.

Mr. Nejad's five fellow gunmen died when Britain's Special Air Force commandos stormed the embassy, freeing 19 hostages. The gun claiming they sought autonomy for Iran's Khuzestan province, he pleaded guilty to three other charges — conspiring with others to murder, imprisoning a London policeman during the siege and poisoning firearms.

Soviet Defector Reported to Have Talks Done

Reuters

BONN — A Soviet interpreter who defected to West Germany last month has given his interrogators valuable information on Soviet conduct of the East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna, informed sources said Tuesday.

They described Viktor Korolyuk, 35, who worked at the Vienna conference until mid-December, as knowledgeable about the personal Warsaw Pact negotiations and such details as the influence of the n on the Soviet Bloc line.

Cape Blacks Renew S. African School Boy

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Black schools opened throughout the country Tuesday, but many classrooms remained empty in the eastern province where more than 60,000 black pupils have been boys schools for eight months in a protest against inferior educational ties.

In Port Elizabeth, the biggest city in the area, a high school he ter said that not even the handful of pupils who had registered up. The Johannesburg Star reported that primary school pupils re to eastern Cape schools in large numbers, under pressure from parents.

School attendance was reported to be good in most of the rest country, including the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg. But low turnouts also were reported in Cape Town black school South African Press Association said.

Iran, Iraq Duel as Palme Leaves on Missi

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iran and Iraq reported paratroop and tank battles ends of their battlefront Tuesday as United Nations special envoy Palme headed for the Gulf in a new bid for peace.

Each nation said its tank-led troops attacked the other's position in the Khuzestan province and both claimed combat gains in the Iranian highlands, 300 miles to the north.

Mr. Palme, a former Swedish premier, left Stockholm Tuesday Baghdad, where he was to meet with President Saddam Huss other Iraqi officials on possible means of ending the 16-week conflict. He is due in Tehran Friday for similar talks with President Hassan Bani-Sadr and Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai.

Norway's Storting Approves U.S. Arms I

Reuters

OSLO — The Norwegian Parliament Tuesday approved an agreement with the United States on storing heavy U.S. military equipment Norway for use by a brigade of U.S. Marines in the event of attack on Norwegian territory.

The agreement, expected to be signed in Washington next provides for the storing of artillery, ammunition, trucks, fuel and Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund rejected Soviet criticism agreement during talks in Moscow last month with Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. He said agreement had carefully studied the Soviet arguments and concluded the storing of U.S. military equipment did not alter Norwegian policy. He added that neither chemical nor nuclear weapons were stored in Norway.

20,000 U.K. Ford Workers Accept Pay I

The Associated Press

LONDON — About 20,000 autoworkers of Ford of Britain, a ly fearful of losing their jobs, have voted to accept a 9.5-percent defying union leaders who had rejected the offer, Ford officials Tuesday.

The company said it was confident that with more than one-its 56,000 production workers already voting in favor, the major accept the new deal even though it contains no concessions on hours as sought by the union.

The company had said that a strike would endanger jobs at a deep recession in the car industry. The votes over the past four Ford plants appeared to head off the strike threat at British successful carmaker.

Iran Delays Hostage Vo Over Quorum Technica

(Continued from Page 1)

that "progress is being made" in the hostage negotiations, but he said that some highly complex issues remain, the United Press International reported.

[Mr. Christopher, who is in Algiers, made the progress report in a telephone conversation with the State Department in Washington. It was reported by spokesman John Tranter, who added that Mr. Christopher "cautioned against optimism because fundamental problems remain."

[Mr. Tranter said that the communications between Mr. Christopher and the Iranians consist of questions from the Iranians, and answers from him. "He is able bit by bit to give satisfactory answers," he said.]

The Carter administration was reported by informed sources in Washington to have devised a legally binding plan that calls for Iran to free the 52 hostages at the same time that Iran receives the first of three installments totaling more than \$12 billion of its frozen assets. The plan also envisages that the Americans would be flown to Wiesbaden, West Germany, or turned over to the Algerians in Algiers.

The two bills that were to be put to the Majlis Tuesday would nationalize the wealth of the late shah and 53 of his relatives, making it legally easier for Iran to get back such assets, and to authorize the government to allow third-party arbitration in legal claims between Iran and the United States.

Because the legislation was termed urgent, Iran's Constitution requires the presence in the Majlis of at least 9 of the 12 members of the Council of Guardians, a watchdog body of six jurists and six clergymen.

A council spokesman said that three members could not return to Tehran in time after the announcement Monday that the legislation was on Tuesday's agenda, and debate was postponed until Wednesday. One position is vacant.

The delay was a setback to the Iranian government's apparent wish to reach a deal with the United States over the captives before President Carter leaves office next Tuesday.

Mr. Azizi, apparently referring to remarks by President-elect Reagan that his incoming adminis-

Khomeni Limits Visit

TEHRAN (Reuters) —

Iran's revolutionary Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Tuesday that people not be allowed to visit him an appointment because he was not good enough to be numbers of well-wishers.

Rifts Grow In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

techniques of political ship. At a party rally in the zone last fall, Falangists mendo units in olive drab uniforms joined militia armed women for a torch parade climaxed by a pledge arms outstretched toward Gemayel in the old Fascist to mount a "war of liberal drive the Syrians and Pale out of Lebanon.

The rhetoric reached the Syrian government, which was anxious to put the an Falangists in their place. Falangists and another C faction skirmished over the eastern town of Zahle — inhabitants, mostly mem the tiny Melchite Catholic have tried to remain po neutral during the past six strife — Syrian troops, al the area as peacekeeping moved in.

Christian militiamen kill of the Syrians, at which p angry Syrians virtually sur the town and pounded it w lery for a week before Ch Only after an outcry from France and the United St and a virtual surrender Zahle Falangists — did the lift the siege.

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'Self-Defeating' Signal to China

Haig Opposes a Korean Pullout

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Tuesday said he opposes withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea as a "self-defeating" signal to China.

Gen. Haig refused to say whether he would oppose the Pentagon's use of force to defend Taiwan. He said that was a separate subject to be decided by him in public.

Gen. Haig had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday, during the fourth day of his confirmation hearings, he was asked why.

"I think the major impact we would have to consider would be the impact on Japan, which in strategic terms has looked on South Korea as a dagger pointed at the heart of Tokyo," Gen. Haig said.

Interpretation

"I don't know what you do about it," he said. "President Carter launched investigations, President Ford launched investigations — and we know President Nixon did," he said, to laughter in the hearing room.

Role in Wiretapping

Committee Democrats have questioned Gen. Haig about his role in wiretapping 17 Nixon aides and reporters to stop security leaks. He says he was only carrying out orders from Mr. Nixon and his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger.

It is Mr. Nixon alone who can keep the committee from obtaining transcripts of tape recordings of White House conversations between Mr. Nixon and Gen. Haig that might shed further light on the latter's role.

But at another point, when he was asked about congressional approval of a statement that it would "view with grave concern" any Chinese use of force to take over Taiwan, Gen. Haig refused to comment in detail.

"Well, I think any use of force is a matter of utmost concern to the United States," he said, adding that the subject is so sensitive that

Visitors Arrested in California Prison

AUGUST, Calif. — A surprise arrest by sheriff's deputies resulted in the arrest of 55 visitors to the Los Angeles County Jail, a 16,000-bed black prison, in a protest against the prison's overcrowding.

The deputies, aided by three black inmates, confiscated cocaine, hashish, marijuana and LSD in the area of the area, a handful of pupils who had been reported that primary school children in large numbers, under

Haig Goes to Former Staff of Security Unit for Aides

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. Tuesday selected most of his aides and reportedly plans to announce them after his confirmation by the Senate.

The State Department officials, who have been privately in contact with Gen. Haig's aides, are a mixture of career professionals and political appointees.

The career Foreign Service officers seem for the most part to be with whom Gen. Haig worked when he was on the National Security Council staff from 1973 to 1977.

The most important assignment, a senior U.S. official, remains to be named. William H. Brown, a former aide to Gen. Haig, reportedly turned it down. He had been a senior aide to President Reagan's personal secretary, Mr. Stoeness.

Mr. Stoeness was the undersecretary for political and security affairs, the senior career position, and had been offered to Walter Stoeness, the ambassador to West Germany. When Gen. Haig was named as the undersecretary for political and security affairs, the senior career position, and had been offered to Walter Stoeness, the ambassador to West Germany.

Reagan's Labor Nominee Queried on Racketeering

WASHINGTON — Raymond Donovan, the secretary of labor, Tuesday said he was not a racketeer, but he was a "dummy" company, a company that had been set up to help him in his work.

Mr. Donovan was pressed hard by members of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee about a \$13,000 check he had cashed at the Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, N.J., had written to another company, later found to be a dummy company, that functioned as a conduit to funnel money to corrupt New Jersey politicians.

The senators, particularly Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the ranking minority member of the committee, also questioned Mr. Donovan closely about a Justice Department report alleging that the Schiavone concern had kept a "dummy" company to help him in his work.

Mr. Donovan said he was not a racketeer, but he was a "dummy" company, a company that had been set up to help him in his work.

Edwards Backs Abolition of U.S. Oil Price Controls

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Tuesday said he would support the abolition of federal price controls on crude oil and gasoline, a step that could add as much as 8 cents a gallon to the retail price of gasoline this year.

Elimination of controls would mean a lot more holes (oil wells) in the ground and would mean "a lot more production" of oil, Mr. Haig said.

Mr. Haig said he would support the abolition of federal price controls on crude oil and gasoline, a step that could add as much as 8 cents a gallon to the retail price of gasoline this year.

Waldheim Acts in Polish Case

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim Tuesday said he was not a racketeer, but he was a "dummy" company, a company that had been set up to help him in his work.

Mr. Waldheim said he was not a racketeer, but he was a "dummy" company, a company that had been set up to help him in his work.



Robert Warner, left, director of the National Archives, shown speaking to Sen. Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, during a break in the Haig hearings.

Consultants to Government Win Fight to Sue for Libel

WASHINGTON — Newspapers and broadcasters have lost what they considered to be a major legal battle because of a Supreme Court ruling that made them more vulnerable to libel suits brought by private consultants to government.

The court, acting Monday on a suit against the Loudoun Times-Mirror in Virginia, let stand an appeals court ruling that such consultants are not public figures or public officials, who must meet the difficult requirement of proving malice to win a libel action.

That requirement, which does not apply to private parties, often insulates reporting from costly libel trials and awards.

The Times-Mirror, and the industry, had argued that the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling would stifle reporting on consultants, whose expanding role in government has produced an increasing number of critical news reports and exposés.

U.K. Prison Guards To Halt Slowdown

LONDON — Prison guards said Tuesday they will halt a three-month-old work slowdown at midnight Saturday to vote on a British government proposal to end a pay dispute.

The dispute has resulted in 3,727 convicts being held in ordinary jail cells in the country while British Army troops are guarding another 937 convicts in special prisons.

Bonanno Given 5-Year Sentence

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Joseph Bonanno, the 76-year-old reputed crime boss, received a sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine Monday, pending appeal, for his role in a racketeering case.

The judge said he was "amazed" that the defendant had been able to escape justice for so long.

Social Security Should Use Income Tax, Congress Told

WASHINGTON — A congressional advisory committee on Social Security has revived a financing proposal that Congress has resisted for 45 years: using income tax revenues to help fund the Social Security system.

The National Commission on Social Security, set up by Congress in 1977, also proposed Monday that the normal retirement age for benefits be raised from 65 to 68 gradually after the turn of the century.

In addition, it said that to save money in times of high inflation, benefits should not automatically be increased exactly as much as the cost of living, as they are now.

Payroll Tax

If half of hospital costs under Medicare came from income tax revenues, the commission said, the Social Security payroll tax, which has just risen to 6.65 percent each

U.S. Told to Stay Out of 'Internal' Dispute

China Issues Stern Warning on Taiwan

PEKING — China has declared that it might "resort to non-peaceful means" in its relations with Taiwan and has warned the United States to stay out of any such "internal" dispute.

The sharp affirmation Monday, only a week before the inauguration of the pro-Taiwan Reagan administration, charged that the United States had "no right to meddle" in relations between China and the island republic it claims as part of its territory.

"It is our hope that Taiwan returns to the embrace of the motherland peacefully," said the weekly Peking Review in a lengthy denunciation of the U.S.-Taiwan relations act. "But if we are driven by the Taiwan authorities... to resort to non-peaceful means to solve the issue, that is entirely China's internal affair which the United States has no right to meddle in, let alone claim that it poses a threat to the peace and security of the western Pacific area."

The Chinese were particularly upset about parts of the act — passed by the U.S. Congress shortly after the establishment of official Chinese-U.S. relations in January, 1979 — in which the United States promises to react to "any threat to the security... of the people on Taiwan." The steady flow of U.S. arms to the island also was sharply criticized.

Los Angeles to Protect Against Quakes

LOS ANGELES — City officials, seeking to limit casualties, have embarked on a 15-year program to reinforce or raise 8,000 buildings they say would be unsafe in the massive earthquake that geologists predict is inevitable some day in Southern California.

Landlords and other property owners have vigorously opposed the program. But City Council members, warning that Los Angeles was "sitting on a time bomb," gave final approval last week.

After debating and reshaping the proposal for almost six years, the council enacted an ordinance requiring structural changes to be made in most unreinforced masonry buildings in the city.

8,000 Buildings to Be Reinforced or Razed

Most of the affected buildings are in downtown Los Angeles, the Hollywood area and several other densely populated districts of the city. Included are more than 4,000 commercial structures, 2,400 industrial buildings, 811 apartment buildings, 268 hotels and about 134 public structures. Residential buildings with fewer than five units are exempt under the ordinance.

Full compliance with the ordinance, city officials say, could reduce the toll of a severe earthquake to about 1,500 deaths and 8,000 injuries from the estimated 8,000 deaths and 34,000 injuries anticipated without it.

About 46,000 people live in the buildings covered by the ordinance. According to an estimate by the city, which landlords say is too low, property owners will have to spend about \$750 million to comply with the new standards.

Slaying Suspect Kills Himself in California Cell

LOS ANGELES — Confessed "Freeway Killer" suspect Vernon Butts strangled himself by twisting a towel around his neck in the same manner many of the homicidal torture deaths of young men and boys were carried out.

Butts, 23, was found dead in his cell early Sunday morning by sheriff's deputies. He was one of five suspects in the string of 14 freeway slayings and was expected to testify against prime suspect William Bonin, a 32-year-old truck driver.

Sheriff's Lt. Jerry Minnis said deputies found a letter in Butts' cell indicating he was upset about last week's unsealing of his testimony detailing his part in six of the slayings.

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It would be fruitless to speculate at this point about improved prospects for peace if

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

If his testimony means anything, Gen. Haig will change the nation's diplomacy

Whether this sleight-of-hand will prove to

January 14, 1906

ST. PETERSBURG — In the building known as the Okhranenie Otchlenic, or the private police bureau, there is a room that has become a regular museum of revolutionary appliances. The police have searched not far short of 2,000 homes in St. Petersburg. From these they have taken large numbers of revolvers, Finnish knives, daggers, loaded sticks plus sticks concealing swords and guns, besides great quantities of documents, standards, flags, many with inscriptions, and much red cloth. One room is given over completely to captured flags. Nearly all are red. But there are 11 black ones, which were used in processions of mourning for lost comrades.

NEW YORK — Clad in bright red pyjamas that made her a somewhat portly *wit*-*à-la-wisp*, Miss Belle Livingston, of anti-prohibition and nightclub fame, led dry agents a merry dance over rooftops last night. Today she announced that this third raid within a year on her convivial salons had "fed her up" with America and that it would take but little more provocation to make her leave the United States "flat" and open a club in Paris. Miss Livingston, whose "poetic" legs made her a chorus girl toast of Broadway in the 1890s, and whose marriage record includes one count and two millionaires, appeared in absolute good humor before a federal commissioner on a rum charge.



Not only could Haig have dispelled that assumption, if it ex-

On the other hand, Namibian independence achieved through the Western plan, even if it resulted in a SWAPO government, would mean that the Soviet Union had been denied participation in the settlement — just as last year it

ters are subject to censorship for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

These actions are not indicative of any desire for peace. They are the means by which Mr. Brezhnev and members of the Soviet Politburo will be able to "impose" their "will with impunity on Western Europe and other areas of interest."

DIANE WALLACE.

London

By Anthony Lewis

- His greatest personal achievement was of course Camp David. We tend to take it for granted now, forgetting how extraordinary it

that many will value in Mr. [unclear] was a symbolic one: being president as a Southerner rejected racism. That really [unclear] the South back into the Un [unclear]

By C.L. Sulzberger

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Obituaries

nn Gundelach, 55, EEC Commissioner



Finn Olav Gundelach

Ersoff, now secretary-general of the EEC Council of Ministers, may get the job.

But other sources, including at the EEC, said Tuesday that the commission may decide to name another of the commissioners to fill the job until the various portfolios are redistributed in the near future.

Basic Principles

As commissioner for agriculture, Mr. Gundelach strove to curb spending on farm subsidies, while maintaining the basic principles of the common agricultural policy — to insure stable markets, fair farm incomes, reasonable consumer prices and security of supply.

Mr. Gundelach was born in Vejle, Denmark on April 23, 1925. A member of the Danish Resistance during World War II, he said of those years, "I was, and still am, a nationalist, but not in the limited sense of that word. I wanted above all a European reconciliation and had a profound feeling that something different was needed in Europe."

Mr. Gundelach studied economics at the University of Aarhus and joined the Foreign Ministry in 1951. He was assigned to departments dealing with NATO and the OECD.

He was Danish representative to

the UN office in Geneva from 1955 to 1959 and a senior official of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from 1959 to 1967.

Mr. Gundelach was Danish ambassador to the Common Market from 1967 to 1972. He played a major part in negotiations for his country's membership of the EEC. When Denmark joined the community in 1973, he became the sole Danish member of the Commission, serving first as commissioner for internal trade and later for agriculture and fisheries.

For years he had sought to bring about a common fisheries policy for the EEC and his efforts were apparently bearing fruit.

Don Whitehead

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Don Whitehead, 72, who won two Pulitzer Prizes for Korean War reporting as an Associated Press correspondent, died Monday of lung cancer.

The 1951 Pulitzer award was for dispatches about UN forces crossing the Han River in the battle for Seoul. In 1953, the award cited his coverage of a secret trip by then President-elect Eisenhower to Korea to lay the groundwork for ending the fighting.

Mr. Whitehead also won the Army's Medal of Freedom for his World War II reporting. Sigma Delta Chi's Distinguished Service Award for foreign correspondents and a Long Island University award for outstanding wire service reporting.

In 1956, Mr. Whitehead joined the New York Herald Tribune as its Washington bureau chief. Three years later, he became a columnist for The Knoxville News-Sentinel.

John Francis Dooling Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — John Francis Dooling Jr., 72, the U.S. judge who one year ago declared unconstitutional the so-called Hyde Amendment restricting federal financing of abortions for indigent women, died Monday following a heart attack.

Judge Dooling cited First and Fifth Amendment protections in deciding that the Hyde Amendment interfered with a woman's religious beliefs and her right to privacy.

William "Bill" Hill

HONOLULU (AP) — William "Bill" Hill, 58, pianist for Ink Spots for the past 10 years, died Friday of a heart attack shortly before the group was to perform at the Hana Bay Resort on the island of Maui. The four remaining Ink Spots went on with the performance.

Max Sherman

CHICAGO (AP) — Max Sherman, 84, co-founder and director of the Ramada Inns Corp., died Saturday.

Louis B. Lundborg

BELVEDERE, Calif. (UPI) — Louis B. Lundborg, 74, retired chairman of Bank America Corp. and the Bank of America, died Sunday.

Scientists See New Hope Of Curbing Snail Fever

By Walter Sullivan

Several recent developments have increased hope that one of the great scourges of mankind, affecting an estimated 200 million people in Asia, Africa, South America and the Caribbean, can be brought under control and some forms of it even eradicated.

The disease, schistosomiasis, also called snail fever or bilharzia, is caused by a parasitic worm. Part of the worm's life cycle must occur within a water-dwelling snail. The mobile larva that emerges from the snail can penetrate the skin of a wader and develop into a worm up to an inch long within the blood vessels.

The worm's eggs lodge in various tissues and cause enlargement of the liver and spleen. Impairment of blood flow discharges blood and eggs into the digestive or urinary tract, depending on which form of the disease is involved. Unless the disease is treated before it reaches an advanced stage, death comes from internal bleeding or other effects.

Several Developments

Because of the proliferation of irrigation projects in developing countries, the disease is spreading. But health authorities are optimistic about controlling it on the basis of several developments:

• Tests conducted in Brazil, China, Japan, the Philippines and Zambia under auspices of the World Health Organization, a UN agency, and other sponsors have shown a new drug, praziquantel, to be highly effective against all forms of the disease. A single pill is effective in many cases.

• "Targeted" concentration of drug therapy on those who seem prime carriers of the disease, a strategy that helped eradicate smallpox, appears effective against schistosomiasis. It is being tested in villages in Kenya, Egypt and the Philippines.

• The prospects for a vaccine against the disease, previously considered slim, have been improved by evidence that under certain circumstances the worms that cause it are susceptible to the body's immune defenses.

The developments were reported at a symposium on geographic medicine, a new term for tropical medicine, at the annual meeting of

the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto.

There have been treatments for the disease, but they have many drawbacks. Unlike other drugs that are effective against the disease, praziquantel seems to have no serious side effects. It does not have to be injected or given in multiple doses, which would limit the practicality of treatment in remote villages, and it is effective against all forms of the disease.

Two forms of the disease — the mansoni variety, focused on the digestive tract, and haematobium, in which eggs lodge around the urinary tract — are found in Egypt. The mansoni type is also native to other parts of Africa and to South America. The third type, japonicum, whose eggs pass out through the digestive tract, is found only in the Far East.

Mostly Children

In the villages surveyed it has been found that about 10 percent of the people are heavily infected. There are indications that many of the others have a genetically transmitted resistance to the parasites.

In the Nile delta, where the haematobium form is rampant, most of the heavily afflicted victims are children, who contract the disease by playing in canals infected because of poor sanitation practices. Other residents tend to be lightly infected or not infected at all. It appears that if treatment is focused on those heavily stricken or heavily infected, spread of the disease can be curtailed.

Unlike most parasites, the worms of schistosomiasis do not multiply within the human host, although they produce many eggs. To be infected by many worms, a victim must be exposed many times. A single worm seems to cause little or no harm. Furthermore, the worm seems to have found a way to keep out other immune worms and in many cases prevents further infections.

As the worm's immune defenses, which give it an impressive sense of mischief, skipper merely from one infection to another, befuddling foolish fathers so that young love may find its way, and often running for his life when his deceptions are detected. This robust portrayal is achieved without hint of effort and with no sign of fatigue. At the end one suspects

Medicine

A 'Miracle Drug' That Backfired

By Robert Reinhold

NEW YORK — When it went on the market 13 years ago it seemed like a true miracle drug — a drug, apparently free of risk, that would lower cholesterol in the blood and thereby prevent heart attacks.

Soon physicians were prescribing clofibrate for millions of patients in the United States and Europe, mostly men considered at high risk for cardiovascular disease because of elevated levels of fatty substances in their blood. The drug seemed to offer modern man the luxury of having his cake and eating it too — that is, of continuing to devour steak and butter without fear of heart attack just by taking a little capsule four times a day.

It was too good to be true. Far from saving lives, it now appears clofibrate actually increases the death rate among its users. A decade-long study run by the World Health Organization recently reported that men regularly taking the drug were 25 percent more likely to die of a broad range of disorders, including cancer, stroke, respiratory disease and, ironically, heart attack, than those who got a placebo capsule.

As a result, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has scheduled hearings this month to consider whether the drug should be further restricted, possibly even withdrawn. Already, doctors have sharply cut their prescriptions from their peak in 1975, when the U.S. makers — Ayerst Laboratories — rang up clofibrate sales of about \$30 million.

The clofibrate experience raises many questions.

How, for example, can dangerous drugs be kept off the market without raising prohibitive testing hurdles that would also bar good ones? It seems unlikely that the hazards of clofibrate could have been noticed until it was widely used.

Also, if drugs must be licensed before they are fully understood, should there not then be better

surveillance of their effects afterward? Will apparently healthy people who take such drugs as tranquilizers and birth control pills for years suffer unsuspected "ripple effects" from them years later? Can drug advertising, often the doctor's main source of information, be better controlled?

Long after solid evidence suggested that clofibrate was hazardous and largely ineffective, Ayerst — a division of American Home Products Corp. — continued to promote it vigorously in medical journals as useful in "secondary prevention" of heart disease. Only recently, federal authorities compelled the company to start supplying corrective information and to destroy misleading brochures.

The episode has made medical researchers sadder but wiser about the possibility of preventing heart disease by eliminating the "risk factors," such as elevated blood lipids, that are statistically associated with heart disease but cannot be linked to it by a causative chain of proof. Indeed, it has compelled some renewed thinking about the very role of lipids in humans, suggesting that raised levels of these fats — mainly cholesterol and triglycerides — may actually be beneficial in older people, since prolonged artificial lowering of them is linked to many causes of death.

But such consequences were scarcely imagined in the early 1960s, when initial results of animal and human tests of clofibrate, which showed little toxicity, stirred excitement among cardiologists. "This seemed like the answer," recalled Robert Levy, director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, who says he would now prescribe clofibrate only in rare instances.

Many practicing physicians agreed. The drug was given a further boost in 1968 by medical philanthropist Mary Lasker. She and heart surgeon Michael DeBakey persuaded the press to generate publicity about clofibrate among doctors and patients

alike. And on the basis of a study of 1,400 United Airlines employees that showed non-users appearing to suffer 3.7 times as many heart attacks as users, Dr. DeBakey and Mrs. Lasker tried to persuade Congress to appropriate \$49 million for an enormous study of the drug.

Things Went Wrong

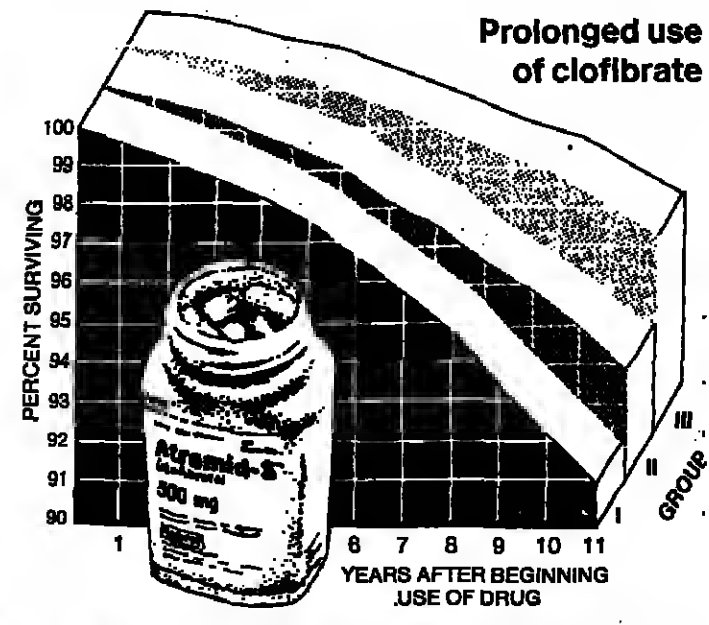
In the early 1970s, things began to go wrong. Doctors began to report muscle aches, flu-like symptoms, increased heart size, arrhythmias and other side effects. More doubts were raised in 1975 by the first results of the Coronary Drug Project, a national experiment involving 8,341 men who had had heart attacks, testing whether lipid-lowering drugs would protect such men from a second attack.

The study not only confirmed the side effects, but also found no evidence that clofibrate was useful in preventing new heart attacks. Moreover, it showed that the drug lowered cholesterol by an average of only about 7 percent. It reduced triglycerides much more sharply, but the link between those fats and heart disease is very uncertain. Later, the study found a 54-percent excess of gall bladder disease among clofibrate users.

"When the project ended, we no longer thought of clofibrate as a panacea," Dr. Levy said.

But the question of whether the drug could prevent first heart attacks was still open. To find out, the WHO studied 15,000 healthy men in Scotland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The results were both puzzling and discouraging. The clofibrate-treated group did have a statistically significant lower rate of non-fatal heart attacks. But deaths from a broad range of causes were 25 percent higher than in the untreated control groups in all three countries and every age group.

Chance alone cannot explain such results, said study director Michael Oliver of the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh. Dr. Oliver,



The men in group I had high cholesterol and were treated with clofibrate; those in group II had high cholesterol, no clofibrate; those in group III, low cholesterol, no clofibrate.

a cardiologist who once had high hopes for the drug, speculates that either clofibrate damages human cells or that lowering cholesterol is itself unhealthy.

'Adaptive Phenomenon'

"We don't know why cholesterol is raised in middle-aged men," he said. "We assume this is connected to diet, but it is possible that this is some sort of adaptive phenomenon to the environment which we in the Western world choose. Cholesterol is an integral part of the function of every cell of the body. It is conceivable that by removing a small proportion of it steadily over many years you alter the resistance of the cell to infection or possibly advance its aging process."

The WHO researchers wrote in the Aug. 23 issue of the British medical journal The Lancet: "Whatever the eventual explanation of these findings, they must stimulate further thought about drug regulatory systems to protect the public health against possible adverse effects of long-term medication with potent drugs."

Films in Paris

Coggio's 'Scapin': Exuberant Moliere

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — The campaign to get Moliere into the movies continues apace. Recently there have been: Louis de Funès in "L'Amant," an Italian play adapted from "Le Malade Imaginaire" and Ariane Mnouchkine's lengthy attempt at biography presenting the playwright in period costume and garb, but apparently fired with the ideas and ideals of a 1960s radical. Probably the best translation of Moliere from stage to screen remains Murnau's "Tartuffe," with Emil Jannings as the scheming hypocrite overbearing with religiosity and lust. It was silent, but it spoke words.

Roger Coggio, operating on a lower level, has not missed his aim. Fixing on a simpler play, he has transformed it into a lively French and Judy show on celluloid. "Les Fourberies de Scapin" (at the George V, the Marignan-Concorde and the Quai d'Orsay, among others) is faithful to the famous text, but greatly employs the expansive means of the movies. It inserts visual gags and reverses distance changes impossible in the confines of the theater, combining Moliere and Mack Sennett. Its author would probably have been approved, for it is quick with the true spirit of the comic muse.

"What's new?" Sacha Guitry once asked himself. "Moliere" was his reply. The materials of "Les Fourberies de Scapin" are venerable, but Moliere laid hands upon them and rejuvenated them. Boleau, a contemporary critic of Moliere, accused him at the time of having slipped, merely borrowing from Terence's comedy "Phormion" and enlisting Scapino, stock clown of the commedia dell'arte.

Moliere's "Scapin" was among his most successful and most revised. He imposed have been imitated ever since. The play has run 300 years and is still going strong, while his Scapin is the obvious ancestor not only of Beaumarchais' everlastingly Figaro, but of every resourceful male domestic to walk the boards since, including Wodehouse's impeccable Jeeves. Masters may come and go, but the clever servant is necessary to every comedy of manners.

Manners were rough and ready among the patricians and members of their staffs in the 17th century, according to this scarily reliable account. The scene is Naples, and Coggio has distilled from it most of its cinematic possibilities. His camera scamper amid the bustle of the thriving port, through the maze of back alleys and market-places where merchants squabble and men await and where the quick-witted, quick-moving and quick-spoken population makes loud the day and night. In a lightning escape from imminent retribution Scapin leaps into a vat of red dye and then plunges into the bay to wash away the telltale stains, a bit of business that sums up the slapstick of the adaptation.

Coggio's Scapin is just what it should be. He gives us the likable knave motivated by an irrepressible sense of mischief, skipping merrily from one intrigue to another, befuddling foolish fathers so that young love may find its way, and often running for his life when his deceptions are detected. This robust portrayal is achieved without hint of effort and with no sign of fatigue. At the end one suspects

Scapin's appetite for adventure has not been sated. The others — Michel Galabru and Jean-Pierre Darras as the credulous parents and the plump Maurice Risch as Sylvestre — are in harmony with the broad burlesque concept. The entire film has picturesque flavor, comic exuberance, gaiety and brio.

The fame of "Fame," set in a Manhattan school for would-be performers, has spread, and seems to be reflected in miniature in Jacques Monner's "Clara et les chics types" (at the Berlitz, the Marignan-Concorde and the Richelieu, among others), which with mild and pleasant humor recounts the trials and tribulations of some youngsters forming a pop music group and seeking engagements. Jean-Loup Delbecq has written its scenario and dialogue brightly and amusingly. Among the welcome newcomers are Daniel Auteuil, Josiane Balasko, Christophe Bourseiller, Christian Clavier, Thierry Lhermitte and Mari-Anne Serghé, with Isabelle Adjani in the title role.

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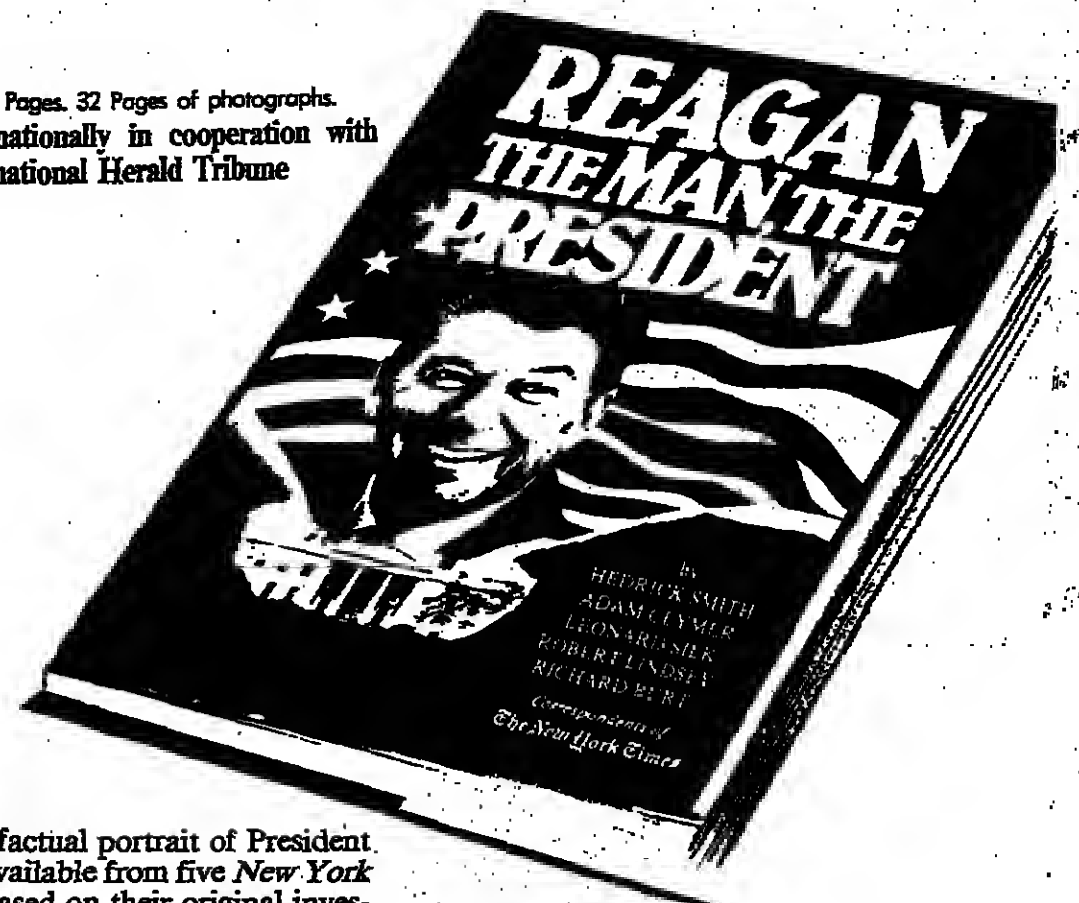
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by Correspondents of
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REAGAN, THE MAN, THE PRESIDENT

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Back from the dead

Since 1961, the World Wildlife Fund has rescued 33 mammals and birds from the brink of extinction. It has allocated more than \$40 million to conservation projects around the world.

It has created or supported 260 National Parks on five continents—a total area almost twice the size of Western Europe. There is still much more to be done.

THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND was formed to help preserve life in the natural world. Our scope is the whole of nature—plants, mammals, fishes, birds, and their habitats. We raise and allocate money to preserve species threatened with extinction. We work to conserve natural areas that contain endangered wildlife.

Here is an outline of some of the things we have achieved so far. You can become a participant in these projects—and new ones.

Operation Tiger

Fifty years ago there were 100,000 Tigers in the wild. Eight different sub-species existed in Eastern Turkey, India, Iran, China, the Soviet Union and South-east Asia. Today, there are not more than 5000 Tigers left.

In 1972 the World Wildlife Fund launched its Operation Tiger to save the Tigers that remained. Nine Tiger reserves have been established in India and three in Nepal.

Tiger conservation projects have also been set up in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia and Thailand.

Saving the Spotted Cats

If women now feel embarrassed to appear in the furs of Tiger, Leopard, Cheetah, Jaguar or Ocelot, it is largely thanks to the World Wildlife Fund.

FIVE OF THE WORLD'S RAREST MAMMALS

1. Javan Rhinoceros
about 50 in Indonesia
2. Red Wolf
fewer than 100 in U.S.
3. Arabian Oryx
about 150 in captive herds
4. Giant Panda
low hundreds in China
5. Hawaiian Monk Seal
700-1000 in U.S.



As a result of a vigorous campaign, backed by famous people including movie stars and fashion leaders, the International Fur Trade Federation called on its members to stop trading in the skins of Tiger, Snow Leopard and Clouded Leopard. Fashion magazines agreed not to advertise the furs of endangered animals.

India, Nepal, Pakistan, Kenya and Tanzania imposed export bans on furs of endangered species. Britain, the United States and Canada put controls on importation.

The World's Rarest Reptile

Lonesome George is the last known survivor of the Pinta Island species of Giant Tortoise in the Galapagos Islands. It was here that Charles Darwin found living evidence to support his theory of the "evolution of species" and the "survival of the fittest". Major World Wildlife Fund grants each year support the conservation work of the Charles Darwin Research Station. But for Lonesome George the future is bleak. Unless a female of his kind can be found the species will cease to exist when he finally goes to his ancestors.

A Future for Elephants

Widespread poaching of Elephants for their ivory has roused fears that they may soon be threatened with extinction. Nobody knows how many Elephants there are in Africa or Asia today.

The World Wildlife Fund is supporting a three year study of the interaction between Man, Elephant and habitat, both in Africa and Asia, including investigations into illegal ivory trading, and studies to develop Elephant management plans.

"The Seas Must Live"

In 1976 the World Wildlife Fund launched its biggest campaign, under the title, "The Seas Must Live".

The seas are polluted by the effluents of the industrialized world. Whales are being hunted to extinction. Turtles are robbed of their eggs when they come ashore to breed, or are slaughtered for their meat, shell and oil. Crocodiles are killed to make handbags and shoes. Walrus are hunted for their ivory. Seals are bludgeoned to provide fur coats.

The threat of extinction hangs over ten species of Whale, Dolphin and Porpoise; six species of Seal; all Dugongs and Manatees, all coastal Crocodiles, and 30 species of sea and coastal birds. The last Caribbean Monk Seal was sighted 25 years ago.



Marine Sanctuaries
The largest project in the sea campaign is to provide sea sanctuaries for Whales, Dolphins and Seals.

Marine Turtles, most of which are endangered, are to be protected at nesting sites in the Gulf of California, the Seychelles, Malaysia, Panama and elsewhere.



Polar Bear Success

Perhaps the World Wildlife Fund's most successful effort has been conservation of the Polar Bear. Its survival was threatened by hunters using rifles, motorboats and aircraft among the ice floes of the Arctic, and by disturbance of its habitat.

The World Wildlife Fund helped bring Polar Bear specialists together to co-ordinate research and protection.

As a result, the five circumpolar nations—Norway, Canada, the Soviet Union, the U.S.A. and Denmark—have signed an agreement to ban killing of the Polar Bear, except by local Eskimos who depend on it for survival.

Denmark has established the Northeast Greenland National Park, largest in the world, which protects important denning areas of the Polar Bear. Norway has created Polar Bear reserves in the Svalbard archipelago.



Birds of Prey

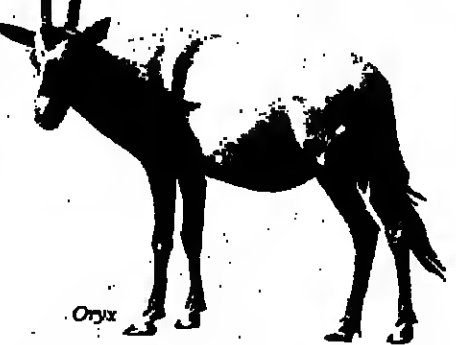
Eagles, Falcons, Buzzards, Kites and Condors have become threatened. Their decline has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nesting places: by the collection of eggs, and above all by pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and

malformation of young and mass deaths. A captive breeding programme for the Peregrine Falcon in the United States is now raising 100 birds a year. Also, with World Wildlife Fund backing, several European countries are co-operating to save the White-tailed Sea Eagle. Nests have been guarded and breeding has improved following the provision of uncontaminated food at crucial periods in the breeding cycle.

The Oryx and the Nene

The Arabian Oryx, a creamy white antelope with long graceful horns, had been hunted almost to extinction. The Fauna Preservation Society, with World Wildlife Fund help, mounted an expedition to capture a few of the last thirty and ship them to the Phoenix Zoo in Arizona.

There, through captive breeding, they have become the nucleus of a world herd. The Nene Goose had been reduced to fewer than fifty but the Wildlife Trust in England raised seven hundred Nene from a few captive pairs. The World Wildlife



Fund flew two hundred of them back to Hawaii, where they are thriving once more in their natural habitat.

Conserving Wetlands Around the World

Through help and finance the World Wildlife Fund has helped establish reserves or protect wetlands in many parts of the world. In the United States a substantial purchase of tidal salt marshes along the New Jersey coast has helped preserve the breeding, wintering, and feeding grounds of more than 300 bird species. In Britain, the World Wildlife Fund provided funds for the purchase of Caerlaverock Wildfowl Reserve—winter feeding place for Barnacle Geese. In Austria, the World Wildlife Fund took over the lease of hunting rights to help establish a reserve in the Seewinkel-Neusiedler Lake area and also purchased

FIVE OF THE WORLD'S RAREST BIRDS

1. Kauri Oo
fewer than 10 in Hawaiian Islands
2. Mauritius Kestrel
24 in Mauritius
3. Californian Condor
fewer than 40 in U.S.
4. Kakapo
fewer than 100 in New Zealand
5. Spanish Imperial Eagle
150 in Spain

a further reserve in the Ma Marchegg estate, a woodland ar-plant life. In France, the vast w- of the Camargue in the Rhone d- its white horses, black bulls and flamingoes was threatened b- mercial exploitation. WWF- funds to consolidate the Carr- the basis for a regional pr- Waddensee wetlands al- coasts of the Netherlands- Germany and Denmark, a b- nesting and feeding plac- million birds as well as a tun- North Sea fish, continue to be p- with World Wildlife Fund supp-

The Jungle—Destruction Rate of 50 acres a Minute

The World Wildlife Fund's big campaign has been for the conser- the tropical rain forest, the la- untouched ecosystem in the worl- In 1975, the World Wildli- launched its "Save the Jungle" c- to conserve key areas of rain-fore-

One reserve, created in Cost- Monteverde Cloud Forest, more than 1000 species of pla- species of birds and 100 sp- mammals. The Quetzal, sacred- the Aztecs, now survives there.

Much More Money is Needed

World Wildlife Fund needs to r- increasing demands for funds- requirement for conservation- becomes more varied and most u- needs continuing support, not on- cial but also moral from every- believes in the preservation of n- future generations. Conservati- projects throughout the world ne- more money than the World- Fund has available. Please contri- find out how you can become a s- by writing to:

Director of Development
World Wildlife Fund
1196 Gland, Switzerland.
W. W. F. acknowledges with thanks- the donation of this space by- International Herald Tribune- Advertisement prepared as a public service by- Ogilvy & Mather International Inc.

President
Want

AGAIN
THE
IDENT

NT

FIVE OF THE
RAREST

The Jungle - Desires
Rate of 50 acres

Much More Money

Director of Development
World Bank

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Commerzbank to Omit 1980 Dividend

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank will not pay a dividend for 1980, management board chairman Paul Lichtenberg said Tuesday. The bank, which paid an unchanged dividend of 8.50 Deutsche marks a share last year, warned in December of a dividend omission but said a final decision would wait year-end figures.

Mr. Lichtenberg, who took over as interim chairman Jan. 1, said it is still too early to give precise figures for 1980 results, but added that cent gains from the sale of shareholdings would be used to build reserves rather than to pay a dividend.

BP Raises Reserve Estimate for Forties Field

LONDON — Reappraisal of British Petroleum's North Sea Forties field 10 miles northeast of Aberdeen has raised recoverable reserve estimates by 200 million barrels of oil to about 2 billion, a BP spokesman said Tuesday.

He said output should exceed 100,000 barrels daily by the end of the decade. The company has a 96-percent interest in the field.

Mitsubishi Has Record Profit for Half

TOKYO — Mitsubishi and its 56 subsidiaries registered a record profit of 22.6 billion yen (\$110 million) for the half-year ending Sept. 30, up 8.3 percent over a year ago, it was reported Tuesday.

Mitsubishi, Japan's biggest general trading firm, attributed the rise to steep rise in turnover to 7.25 trillion yen, a gain of 29.3 percent over the 1979 period, and projects for development of natural resources.

Elf-Aquitaine Had 4.3 Billion Franc Profit

PARIS — Elf-Aquitaine said it had consolidated net profit 4.3 billion francs (\$927 million) in first nine months of 1980 on a net turnover of 54.3 billion francs.

There are no comparable nine-month figures from 1979 available as 1980 is the first year in which the company has published quarterly results. For all of 1979 the company earned 5.57 billion francs on a turnover of 56 billion francs.

Results from the company's refining and distribution divisions continued to deteriorate in the third quarter but overall performance was maintained because of improved conditions in the production sector, a statement said.

Japan's Wholesale Prices Post Rise of 17.8% for '80

TOKYO — Japanese wholesale prices in 1980 recorded their biggest annual rise in six years, according to official figures released Tuesday.

Oil price rises and a temporary oil resurgence against the year ended up the wholesale price index 17.8 percent, more than double the previous year's gain of 7.3 percent. It compared with a 31.4 percent rise in 1974, immediately after the oil crisis.

But Bank of Japan officials said economy was managing to absorb the impact of higher oil prices, making possible the government's target of reducing the rise to the index to 14 percent for fiscal 1980 ending in March.

Apart from the higher cost of imported oil, wholesale prices here are also affected by the dollar's rise last April to a 30-month high of 264 yen, which made Japanese imports generally more expensive. Since then, however, the dollar has fallen sharply.

Meanwhile, the economic growth rate for the year ended March 31, 1980, was revised downward to a real 5.5 percent from 6.1 percent, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

The revision followed a change in the base year to 1975 from 1970 in calculating the gross national product. This was due to a larger deflator rate stemming chiefly from higher oil imports, the agency said.

Kennichi Miyazaki, vice minister of the planning agency, said the 5.3 percent growth target for the year starting April 1 is not too optimistic, but he cautioned that Japan should not depend too much on exports in view of slow growth in other countries and friction over trade imbalances.

Domestic Demand Key

Mr. Miyazaki said he believes it is possible to meet the target through expansion of domestic demand. Of the targeted growth, he said 4 percent will depend on domestic demand, including personal spending, private housing and fixed investments in the private sector, with the remaining 1.3 percent relying on external demand.

In other developments, Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said his government will stick to its plan for amending the 1972 banking law despite strong opposition from banks and securities firms to some of the proposals. He defended the plan at a news conference as the best possible under present circumstances.

The ministry has not published the plan, but has submitted it unofficially to banks and securities firms to get their approval before it is sent to parliament. Banks in particular have complained that it runs counter to the principle of liberalizing the law, industry sources said.

Currently, banks are allowed in principle to engage in dealing in national bonds as well as underwriting them, but they refrain from dealing in them under special agreement with securities firms. The sources said the ministry's plan would require banks to obtain special licenses to deal in bonds.

Japanese banks have urged the ministry to allow them to sell national bonds they have underwritten to the public and trade them in the secondary market, the sources said. The banks point out that they are forced to underwrite large amounts of national bonds to help the government cover its budget deficits, the sources said. Also, banks have complained about the extent of disclosures about their business that would be required under the proposals.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for January 13, 1981, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Chf.	S.F.	S.P.	B.C.
Amsterdam	2.370	1.918	4.344	12.298	1.780	1.780	1.780	1.780	1.780
Berlin (to)	2.345	1.918	4.344	12.298	1.780	1.780	1.780	1.780	1.780
Bombay	2.345	1.918	4.344	12.298	1.780	1.780	1.780	1.780	1.780
London (to)	2.345	1.918	4.344	12.298	1.780	1.780	1.780	1.780	1.780
Moscow	190.05	229.20	425.30	28.40	1.185	1.185	1.185	1.185	1.185
New York	1.000	0.715	1.936	5.480	0.193	0.193	0.193	0.193	0.193
Paris	4.825	11.005	25.140	68.40	2.483	2.483	2.483	2.483	2.483
Stockholm	1.818	1.434	3.180	8.600	1.217	1.217	1.217	1.217	1.217
Switzerland	1.705	1.320	2.974	8.100	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153

Major Chrysler Banks Reportedly Want to Cut and Run

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Major banks have privately told Chrysler they want to wipe out about half of their \$12 billion in claims against the auto company by taking an accelerated cash payment for a fraction of the debt, severing their remaining ties with Chrysler, according to sources.

The proposal, made during critical negotiations over Chrysler's future, is subject to different interpretations. It could be a plus for Chrysler, reducing its debt and interest expense. Or, it could indicate that the banks no longer believe in Chrysler's long-term chances and want to cut their losses as soon as possible, said sources close to the negotiations.

Treasury Secretary William Miller Tuesday said Chrysler's plan to gain a further \$400 million in federal loan guarantees is inadequate and a new one needs to be presented by Wednesday, according to a Reuters report.

["The (Chrysler Loan Guarantee) board does not feel that the plan presented by Chrysler is adequate," Mr. Miller told reporters after meeting Chrysler and United Auto Worker officials. He said the loan board needs to see further concessions.]

Under the proposal, the banks would settle for perhaps as little as 15 cents to 20 cents on the dollar on roughly \$600 million in loans to Chrysler, but would expect prompt cash payment on a preferred basis. The money would come from this year's sales of Chrysler cars and trucks, rather than directly from the \$400 million in guaranteed loans that the company hopes to obtain with the federal government's approval, according to the sources.

Chrysler has proposed its own plan for disposing of the remainder of the debt by asking creditors to accept \$573 million worth of Chrysler preferred stock for their notes outstanding. Since Chrysler stock has little value, creditors who accept this plan are, in effect, writing off that portion

of their claims against Chrysler, financial analysts said.

The proposed arrangements with the banks would be a distinct plus for Chrysler if it wins the \$400 million in loan guarantees and sees its sales grow this year. It hopes for 1981 have recently improved with the success of its current rebate plan tied to the prime interest rate.

"The company can generate cash quickly if the cars are moving," said one source. At an average price of \$6,000 per car, a gain of 25,000 cars sold a month would produce \$150 million in revenue out of which to pay the banks, this source noted. That kind of improvement is possible this spring, the source said.

The proposal by the banks indicates, however, that they are now reluctant to bet on that recovery, other sources said. As the negotiations between Chrysler and its banks continued, the company was also meeting with top United Auto Workers

union negotiators, seeking \$673 million in wage concessions over the next 21 months. The company's proposal would freeze pay and benefits for Chrysler's 90,000 UAW workers.

The arrangement with the banks and the wage concessions are part of a new financial plan that is meant to cut costs by \$1 billion this year and a total of \$2 billion by 1985. Without these savings, the loan board says it will not approve the \$400 million in loan guarantees.

Preliminary Approval Seen

UAW President Douglas Fraser said Monday the union has offered to make new, undisclosed financial concessions in an effort to win approval of the \$400 million loan guarantee. The UAW and Chrysler moved negotiations on the current wage contract to Washington Monday, to permit closer contact with Treas-

ury Secretary William Miller, chairman of the loan board.

Mr. Fraser did not disclose details of the UAW proposal, but when asked if it involved more concessions, he said: "That would be a fair summary."

Under the Chrysler Loan Act, Congress is given 15 days to review loan board decisions, putting the final decision on Chrysler's current request into the hands of the incoming Reagan administration. But Chrysler officials believe a preliminary approval now would significantly improve their chances of a favorable final decision after Jan. 20, when Ronald Reagan's Treasury secretary designate, Donald Regan, will take Mr. Miller's place on the loan board.

The other two members of the board, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker and Comptroller General Elmer Staats, retain their places on the board after Jan. 20.

Bonn Says Saudi Loans To Continue

Reuters

BONN — West Germany expects to borrow from Saudi Arabia this year at least as much as last year's level of around 5.5 billion Deutsche marks, Finance Ministry officials said Tuesday.

A ministry statement said the Bundesbank will use the borrowing to finance the current account deficit.

At the same time in a report on West Germany's economic outlook, the Economics Ministry said five leading economic institutes see the country's gross national product falling about 1 percent in real terms this year over 1980. Last autumn the institutes said they expected zero change.

A ministry spokesman said the new projection summed up the views of the Munich, Hamburg, Kiel, Essen and Berlin institutes presented at the ministry Monday.

However, the institutes do not regard their latest GNP prediction as a fundamental departure from the previous forecast.

They see the difference in the timing of the economic upturn expected in the second half of 1981. The ministry spokesman said the institutes remain opposed to any new government measures to stimulate the economy or employment and instead favor an easing of domestic interest rates.

They put the unfavorable developments of the past few months down mainly to a rapid dismantling of stocks and forecast investment activity will remain robust this year.

The announcement of the Saudi lending plan followed meetings earlier this week in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, between officials of the two countries.

Banking sources said Saudi Arabia could have taken up other federal paper via the West German banks but no exact amounts were available.

West Germany raised a provisional 12 billion DM from oil exporting countries in 1980 out of a total 20.6 billion DM of credits raised abroad.

Official figures released Tuesday showed that consumption of oil, whose rising cost was a major factor in creating the payments deficit, dropped by 11 percent in the first 11 months of last year.

Meanwhile, from Wiesbaden the federal statistics office said West German cost of living rose an average 3.5 percent in 1980 after rises of 4.1 percent in 1979 and 2.7 percent in 1978.

In December, the cost of living rose 0.6 percent, the figures showed. The November and October monthly rises were 0.6 and 0.2 percent giving year on year gains of 5.3 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

U.S. Transport Chief Asks Cuts on Japan

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt called Tuesday for a negotiated import restraint agreement with the Japanese to hold down their car sales in the United States, which now amount to 1.8 million cars a year.

In a proposal calling for cooperation between the U.S. government, labor unions and auto makers to fight foreign car competition during the decade ahead, he also called for unions to hold down wage demands until the U.S. industry regains a competitive advantage in the world auto market.

Silver Margins Cut

Reuters

NEW YORK — The margin on speculative accounts for silver futures was lowered Tuesday to \$8.00 per contract from \$9.00, Commodity Exchange Inc. said. Margins for hedgers in silver were dropped to \$5.00 from \$6.00.

Fading Oil Stocks Prove They're Not Burned Out

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — After watching investors turn their backs on oil stocks for several weeks, some market analysts began doubting that they would soon see another rally in the market's top performers of the past two years.

But suddenly stocks of energy companies came to life again Monday.

In the first six trading days of the new year, domestic oil stocks lost more than 6 percent, international about 4 percent and oil-service and natural gas stocks about 7 percent each.

But support unexpectedly came Monday from Barton Biggs, strategist at Morgan, Stanley, Mr. Biggs, who advised clients six weeks ago to cut back on energy and technology stocks, told those clients "oil is back in a range where they could have another rally."

Mr. Biggs says he still thinks that quality growth, interest-sensitive and drug stocks will be the favored stocks of this year. "But their prices have moved up nicely and the prices of energy and technology stocks have come down, so the risk-reward relationship isn't what it was six weeks ago," he said.

"For example, there's more risk in an Eli Lilly after it has risen from \$2 to nearly 67 than there is in a Schlumberger after it has dropped from 130 to 109."

Morgan's revamped list of attractive stocks included Mobil, Schlumberger, Superior and Burlington Northern (a rail company with energy assets). Others on the list: Georgia-Pacific, IBM, Schering-Plough, Merck, Naisco and Raytheon.

Another Opinion

Mr. Biggs notwithstanding, the oil outlook continues to generate mixed investment advice.

"Our technical view shows that over the past two weeks there has been important distribution taking place in the energy-related stocks as well as some of last year's other superstars," says Stan Weinstein, publisher of the Professional Tape Reader advisory letter.

"While there will still be oversold rallies in the energy stocks, we feel that most stocks in this sector have topped out for the foreseeable future and all rallies in these stocks should be used for selling," he says.

"We have been and will remain in a very selective market where stock selection will be far more important than market timing. The game will be to ride with stocks in the following areas: aerospace, banks, cable television, conglomerates, drugs, home building, medical, mining, oil, pollution control, restaurants, textiles, utilities and select blue chips."

In his latest letter, Mr. Weinstein advised clients to avoid or sell Apache Corp., Cabot, Cities Service, Computervision, Data General, Research, Gearhart Industries, General American Oil, Geo-source, Getty, Kerr-McGee, MCA, McDermott, Missouri Pacific, Mobil, Moran Energy, Natomax, Pennzoil, Sabine, Sage Energy, Tesoro, Union Oil and Woods Petroleum.

U.S. Treasury Bill Rates In Sharp Push Upward

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rates on Treasury bills rose sharply at Monday's auction, the three-month issue averaging 15.32 percent, up from 13.60 percent a week earlier, and the six-month issue averaging 14.23 percent, up from 13.18 percent.

The extraordinarily large one-week increase comes at a time when the credit markets are revising their predictions of lower interest rates in the future. Interest rates, which fell sharply since mid-December, have moved up in the last week, though remaining well below their peaks of a month ago.

"Everybody expected the Fed to quickly push rates lower because of the sharp recent decline in the money supply, but it did not," one trader said. As a result, the market reversed itself and rates were pushed higher.

Analysts, however, expect rates to resume their decline early this year, but at a much slower pace than had been hoped.

The current rise is being influenced by the cost of overnight loans among banks in the federal funds market, which is in the same 19-20 percent range as in mid-December. Many analysts do not expect the rate to drop to much less than 17 percent for at least a few weeks. Monday, the Fed made no moves to help nudge the rate down even though the rate rose to 20 percent late in the day.

Elliott Platt, an economist at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, predicts that "the Fed will allow the federal funds rate to decline only gradually." He estimates that the key funds rate will average 17 percent this quarter.

One often-cited reason for the move to higher rates and lower

After 0.5% Decline in 1979 U.S. Business Plans 1.5% Spending Rise

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. businesses plan to increase their investment in plant and equipment this year by 1.5 percent over 1980, after adjustment for inflation, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

That would be higher than last year, when these capital investments declined 0.5 percent from 1979 in real terms.

According to the latest estimate, based on a recent survey of firms, non-farm business plans to spend \$326.1 billion for new plant and equipment in 1981, which, without inflation adjustment, would be 10.8 percent more than 1980. That compares with an 8.8 percent increase between 1979 and 1980.

The government estimates that prices of capital goods increased about 9 percent in 1980, indicating

a real decline in capital spending that year of 0.5 percent.

If the same inflation rate continues during 1981, real investment would rise about 1.5 percent. The businesses surveyed said they expect prices to rise about 11 percent in 1981, the same as what they had estimated in 1980. The department said little is known about how the businesses arrive at their inflation estimates, but that the predictions have tended to be high.

The projected 10.8 percent unadjusted investment increase for 1981 would compare favorably with the average annual increase in such investments between 1947 and 1977 — 7.6 percent.

Economists for both the Carter and incoming Reagan administrations have regarded increasing investment as a key to ending "stag-

flation" — a combination of high inflation and slow economic growth — which the country has experienced for several years.

For U.S. manufacturing industries, the survey showed plans for a 1.4 percent (unadjusted for inflation) rate of increased investment in 1981, a somewhat smaller increase than last year's 1.6 percent. An 8.7 percent increase is projected for non-manufacturing, up from 4.4 percent last year.

For individual industries, some of the biggest increases projected were 29.7 percent for electrical machinery, compared with 28.8 percent last year, and 27.1 percent for petroleum, compared with 25.5 percent last year.

The only group which planned to trim its capital expenditures in 1981 was blast furnaces and steel works, which estimated an 8.6 percent decline, the department said.

N.Y. Stock Prices Weaken

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower in active trading Tuesday, extending the previous day's late weakness as investors continued to worry about the outlook for interest rates.

Credit market rates rose again as the Federal Reserve continued to signal that it does not want interest rates to decline much yet.

Computer and technology issues were among the losers following disappointing earnings from Data General Corp.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 3.67 points to close at 965.10. Declines led advances nearly two to one. Turnover slowed to 41 million shares from 48.8 million Tuesday.

After the close, the Commerce Department reported that U.S. retail sales fell \$1.10 billion, or 1.3 percent, in December to a seasonally adjusted \$80.83 billion. The decrease followed a 1.6 percent rise in November and left sales 4.8 percent higher than a year earlier.

The department said sales of durable goods fell \$940 million, or 3.5 percent, in December, to

\$25.62 billion, after a 3.8 percent rise in November. Durable goods sales were 1.3 percent lower than a year earlier.

Sales of nondurable goods fell \$163 million, or 0.3 percent, to \$55.21 billion, after an 0.7 percent rise in November. Nondurable goods sales were 7.8 percent higher than a year earlier.

Data General reported fiscal first quarter earnings per share fell to 81 cents from \$1.15 before an extraordinary gain of 48 cents a share from the sale of securities. The stock lost 3 1/4 to 55 1/4. Volume leader IBM dipped 1 1/4 to 66 1/4. Digital Equipment rose 1/4 to 84. Texas Instruments 1 1/4 to 116 1/4. Prime Computer 3/4 to 35, but Honeywell rose 1 1/4 to 103 1/4.

In other news, the Justice Department filed a civil antitrust suit charging Mack Trucks Inc. and the National Distributors Advisory Council with conspiring to fix the prices of truck parts. Mack Trucks is a subsidiary of Signal Cos.

In London, gold closed steady at \$364 an ounce, little changed from Monday's closing price, after a day of quiet trading, dealers said.

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Reagan Fills Economic Posts

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President-elect Ronald Reagan's economic team is falling into place. Individuals identified with free-market economics and tax cuts have been selected for key jobs in the Treasury Department while high-ranking State Department posts have been filled with specialists in international economics.

Reagan administration aides confirmed these appointments.

Beryl Sprinkel, vice president and chief economist at Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and a disciple of Milton Friedman, a monetarist, will be Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs.

Norman Ture, a Washington economic consultant, a member of the Reagan tax task force and long an advocate of tax cuts as an economic stimulus, will be Treasury undersecretary for tax policy. In previous administrations the Treasury's chief tax policy officer was an assistant secretary. The change represents an elevation of status.

Paul Craig Roberts, a former aide to Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., a former associate editor of The Wall Street Journal's editorial page and now a fellow at the Georgetown Center for Strategic Studies, to be assistant Treasury secretary for international economics.

Myer Rashish, a Washington economic consultant who served as the chairman of the Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations during the latest round of international trade liberalization, will be undersecretary of state for economic affairs, the top economic post at the State Department.

Robert Hormats, now deputy U.S. trade representative who has served in high economic posts in both Republican and Democratic administrations, to be assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.

Assertive Role

The appointments indicated that the State Department would play a more assertive role in international economics and underscored the

Reagan commitment to tax-cut legislation as a key element in the new administration's economic program, analysts said.

The appointment of Mr. Sprinkel to the chief debt and currency management job at the Treasury received mixed reaction.

"He is a well-qualified monetary economist and I am personally pleased with the appointment," said Robert Solomon, a former adviser to the Federal Reserve's board of governors, now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "But," he added, "I don't know how familiar he is with the international economic side of the job."

There were also some questions raised at Wall Street bond houses about what Mr. Sprinkel's monetarism, with its emphasis on the money supply, implied for financial markets in setting terms for Treasury borrowings. "It could be a disadvantage," said one specialist, adding however that Mr. Sprinkel's experience at Harris Trust "should be helpful."

The appointment of Mr. Ture, an economist rather than the lawyer who has traditionally been appointed to the top tax policy job, signals another significant change. It was seen as an indication that greater attention would probably be paid to the overall economic impact of tax policy.

Mr. Ture is an old friend and associate of Charles Walker, who had been deputy Treasury secretary in the Nixon administration and who served as a top Reagan tax adviser.

The moves of Mr. Rashish and Mr. Hormats to the State Department meant, said one aide of the new administration, that there would be more linkage between international and domestic economic policy. Secretary of State-designate Alexander Haig Jr. "believes that economics is closely linked with foreign policy," this aide stressed, adding that there would be greater emphasis on getting the support of domestic constituencies for international policies.

As chairman of the trade advisory council, Mr. Rashish headed a group made up of representatives of labor, industry, agriculture and other sectors of the economy who counseled the government on trade negotiations.

Warner Set To Market Cancer Test

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Warner-Lambert Co. has entered the race to develop marketable tests for cancer with an agreement allowing it to commercialize cancer-detection technology pioneered by researchers at Pennsylvania State University. Analysts say that as many as 60 companies are currently exploring the nascent market.

Eugene Davidson and Sally Bolmer, the researchers who developed the technology licensed to Warner-Lambert, said that their technique appeared to identify a much broader range of cancers than techniques currently on the market. Warner-Lambert said it would attempt to confirm their results and then subject the technology to a broad clinical study.

"Diagnostic kits for the early detection of cancer will, over the next decade, be the biggest medical technological achievement outside of the drug area," said David Talbot, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert.

A number of major pharmaceutical companies, as well as smaller diagnostic specialists such as the New England Nuclear Corp., are leading the pack, Mr. Talbot said.

He noted that Abbott Laboratories, which he believes to be the market leader, last fall introduced a test aimed at diagnosing gastrointestinal cancer and has perhaps five other tests in various stages of development.

"Abbott's lead could be as much as four or five years over a company like Warner," he said.

Warner-Lambert would need the approval of the Food and Drug Administration for any test it decided to market, but analysts said the company might be able to market a kit based on the Penn State technology by 1983.

The technology with which Warner-Lambert hopes to narrow that gap is known as tumor-specific glycoprotein assay. The Penn State research team discovered that glycoproteins, a common element in blood, are altered in the presence of cancer cells. They then used radioimmunochemical testing techniques, which attach a radioactive tag to the deformed glycoproteins in a blood sample.

As a result of the Penn State research, glycoprotein joins a growing list of cancer "markers."

Turkey Names Head of Bank

ANKARA — Osman Siklar, a former deputy governor of Turkey's central bank, has been appointed to succeed Ismail Hakki Aydinoglu, who resigned as governor last weekend, officials said Tuesday.

Banking sources said that Mr. Aydinoglu was asked to quit because he disagreed with the monetary policies of Turgut Ozal, deputy prime minister and the government's chief economic planner.

Officials also said Mr. Ozal, in London for talks on rescheduling Turkey's \$3.3 billion in debts to banks, would stop in Bonn on his way home Thursday for two days of talks with West German officials on a new aid program for Turkey.

The Turkish embassy in London said Mr. Ozal met representatives of 16 banks to discuss restructuring the debts.

Stage Is Set for U.S.-AT&T Antitrust Case

By Merrill Brown

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One of the biggest antitrust trials in U.S. history is set to open Thursday with the future of the nation's telecommunications industry at stake.

Pitted against each other are the federal government and American Telephone & Telegraph.

Only within the last several weeks, have the two sides made serious attempts at settling the case, which was initiated six years ago. In a meeting with the trial judge, U.S. District Judge Harold Greene last Monday, the two sides laid out a conceptual framework for a settlement, but the judge, citing a series of earlier delays, said he would not grant their request for yet another postponement.

If the trial goes ahead, Justice Department lawyers will ask the court to separate Bell Telephone's local and long distance facilities and also split the companies that provide that local service from Western Electric and Bell Telephone Laboratories, the two subsidiaries that provide equipment and basic research to Bell's 23 operating companies.

Yet, despite the enormity of the proceeding, AT&T, on several other fronts, may find 1981 the year of the courtroom. An appeal of a jury's award last spring of \$1.8 billion to MCI Communications Corp. in a private antitrust trial and another case against Litton Industries against AT&T will be heard also beginning this week.

Monopoly Behavior

In the government's case, Justice Department lawyers will try to document what they charge is a pattern of monopoly behavior.

A 1978 department filing alleges that AT&T and its co-conspirators have used their positions of dominance in long-distance transmission, equipment manufacturing, and local franchise monopolies, and the leverage derived therefrom, to suppress this new competition and to maintain and enhance their monopoly power.

"Simply put, defendants have abused their position of dominance through a number of exclusionary and restrictive practices designed to preserve and extend their market power and monopoly positions throughout the markets for telecommunications service and telecommunications equipment," the government said.

At issue is not only the behavior of the nation's largest company, but also the workings of the communications regulatory apparatus of the Federal Communications Commission.

AT&T's defense will be pinned largely on its relationship with the FCC and the state regulatory bodies. AT&T's basic defense is that it acted to discharge its regulatory obligations to "provide the public with high-quality telecommunications at reasonable rates," to protect that system, to compete fairly and "mitigate the cream-skimming" efforts of new competitors, the company said in a 1980 filing.

The company repeatedly asserts that its business relationships with competitors, particularly in the late 1960s, took place at a time when competition in telecommunications was still in a formative, uncertain state and AT&T actions must be considered in that context.

The company has argued that if the government wins the case, not only will the shareholders and its one million employees suffer, but the public's phone rates and service, the economy and national defense will also suffer.

The company has told the court that the financial implications of

divestiture are staggering and would require the court "to restructure the ownership and financing of \$100 billion of fixed assets."

"Under that kind of horizontal dismemberment, the cost of local service would necessarily go up," said AT&T lawyer Harold Levy.

"The support and contribution" of Bell equipment and long-distance branches to local service rates "would be lost and that would be a significant cost incurred to the public over time," Mr. Levy said.

On defense, the company has argued that its network system "has produced unparalleled scientific research and development and significant contributions to national security. There is no reasonable possibility," AT&T concluded, "that the untied, fragmented structure proposed by the antitrust division would produce comparable results."

The larger question may well be whether or not the government's request for divestiture — an antitrust remedy that President-elect Reagan criticized during the campaign — makes sense in the 1981 communications environment.

While legislation proposing AT&T divestiture has never moved in Congress, the House Commerce Committee last summer and a number of senators have endorsed measures that would permit Bell to get into the computer field through a separate, independent subsidiary, a far less significant restructuring proposal and one that Bell wholeheartedly endorses.

The FCC has issued in final form a decision that adopts just such a structural alternative, although that ruling has launched what is certain to be a lengthy appeals process. AT&T enthusiastically has begun the complex process of restructuring itself under those guidelines.

But those legislative and regulatory initiatives set up precedents that most observers say Judge Greene may not be able to ignore.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

First Half 1980

Revenue: 2,725

Profits: 226.0

* Figures are in trillions.

United States

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical

4th Quarter

Revenue: 807.6

Profits: 43.06

Per Share: 1.00

Per Share: 0.98

Year

Revenue: 2,330

Profits: 247.40

Per Share: 5.71

Per Share: 5.62

Share Dil.

Year

Revenue: 114.17

Profits: 5.82

Per Share: 112.45

Per Share: 94.36

Year

Revenue: 5.73

Profits: 78.41

Per Share: 86.68

Per Share: 91.68

Year

Revenue: 5.36

Profits: 19.08

Per Share: 24.90

Per Share: 343.80

Year

Revenue: 22.05

Profits: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Year

Revenue: 22.05

Profits: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Year

Revenue: 22.05

Profits: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Year

Revenue: 22.05

Profits: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Year

Revenue: 22.05

Profits: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Year

Revenue: 22.05

Profits: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

Per Share: 22.05

"Although the judge is not legally bound by either of those decisions, they may present to him a way — assuming the case is not settled — of formulating relief that may be attractive," said Harry Shoshan.

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ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 13, 1981

The list of assets and liabilities shown below are reported by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose assets are based on issue prices. The following (w) = weekly; (m) = monthly; (q) = quarterly; (y) = annually.

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund

(w) American Fund

(w) Bond Fund

(w) Bond Fund

(w) Bond Fund

(w) Bond Fund

(w) Bond Fund

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CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

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Augury for '81 Seen in Stocks' Volatility

By Martin Baron

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — If a consensus can be believed, the volatile behavior of the stock market last week may have given investors a fearful glimpse of what is in store for them this year: A saw in prices that can shake even the most hardened and cautious investor.

While market guru Joseph Granville fired off a sell signal that nudged nearly 24 points off prices a single day, many analysts say at the market already was set to alter. And market seers expect turbulence.

"That week may turn out to be a harbinger of the whole year with several wide swings in all directions," says Newton Hutton, a technical analyst with Hutton.

In an age when interest rates play all the stability of a yo-yo, stock prices may be just as frenetic. Big one-day price moves and anomalous trading volumes, such as 93 million shares changing hands last Wednesday, could become common.

The cycle that seemed to take hold a year or so ago takes weeks to play out, Mr. Zinder says. "We may be in a state of future shock."

A substantial number of market seers fear that prices will turn further — to the late 1970s or high 800s in the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks.

After the expected decline, however, many analysts foresee a dramatic rebound, with the Dow adding to between 1,050 and 200 before the end of 1981.

Among the most gloomy medium-term scenarios is being offered by Merrill Lynch. Stocks are headed for a "more prolonged and less serious correction than we've seen in the past three years," declares Merrill Lynch market specialist Michael Aronstein. "I think the risk is perhaps 20 to 30 percent down over three to six months."

But Merrill Lynch foresees a "quite dramatic" but brief rally within the next 60 days before the market takes its slide. And Mr. Aronstein warns of a "very, very, very" squeeze on all those investors.

At the same time, analysts drew encouragement from promises of reductions in taxes on capital gains.

Cold Hits Citrus Crop

LAKELAND, Fla. — The citrus fruit crop in central Florida suffered damage Tuesday from a massive cold front that swept the state, a spokesman for Florida Citrus Mutual, which represents 15,000 citrus growers, reported. "There is damage to oranges and to the juice yield" from the subfreezing temperatures, he said.

Others don't buy that advice. Robert Erigo, senior vice president of Cleveland-based Prescott, Ball & Turben, advises a stock portfolio with 30-to-40 percent energy issues and 20 percent technology issues.

Mr. Aronstein says: "I think they'll go through a period of under-performance."

Others don't buy that advice. Robert Erigo, senior vice president of Cleveland-based Prescott, Ball & Turben, advises

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

January 13, 1981

January 13, 1981

[illegible]

Incorporated

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

14/11/11

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

January 13, 1981

Open High Low Close Chg

WHEAT
 5.00 bu. dollars per bu.
 Jan 5.27 5.29 5.28 5.29 +.01
 Mar 5.28 5.30 5.29 5.30 +.02
 May 5.29 5.31 5.30 5.31 +.02
 Jul 5.30 5.32 5.31 5.32 +.02
 Sep 5.31 5.33 5.32 5.33 +.02
 Dec 5.32 5.34 5.33 5.34 +.02

Sales Man. 14,800
 Total open interest Man. 47,150, up 30 from Fri.

CORN
 5.00 bu. dollars per bu.
 Jan 3.27 3.29 3.28 3.29 +.01
 Mar 3.28 3.30 3.29 3.30 +.02
 May 3.29 3.31 3.30 3.31 +.02
 Jul 3.30 3.32 3.31 3.32 +.02
 Sep 3.31 3.33 3.32 3.33 +.02
 Dec 3.32 3.34 3.33 3.34 +.02

Sales Man. 7,445
 Total open interest Man. 25,434, off 81 from Fri.

SOYBEANS
 5.00 bu. dollars per bu.
 Jan 4.27 4.29 4.28 4.29 +.01
 Mar 4.28 4.30 4.29 4.30 +.02
 May 4.29 4.31 4.30 4.31 +.02
 Jul 4.30 4.32 4.31 4.32 +.02
 Sep 4.31 4.33 4.32 4.33 +.02
 Dec 4.32 4.34 4.33 4.34 +.02

Sales Man. 5,472
 Total open interest Man. 19,522, off 2,884 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL
 100 lbs. dollars per ton
 Jan 20.27 20.29 20.28 20.29 +.01
 Mar 20.28 20.30 20.29 20.30 +.02
 May 20.29 20.31 20.30 20.31 +.02
 Jul 20.30 20.32 20.31 20.32 +.02
 Sep 20.31 20.33 20.32 20.33 +.02
 Dec 20.32 20.34 20.33 20.34 +.02

Sales Man. 13,353
 Total open interest Man. 57,174, up 86 from Fri.
 Note: Chicago is average of last two trades.

SOYBEAN OIL
 5.00 lbs. dollars per 100 lb.
 Jan 24.27 24.29 24.28 24.29 +.01
 Mar 24.28 24.30 24.29 24.30 +.02
 May 24.29 24.31 24.30 24.31 +.02
 Jul 24.30 24.32 24.31 24.32 +.02
 Sep 24.31 24.33 24.32 24.33 +.02
 Dec 24.32 24.34 24.33 24.34 +.02

Sales Man. 8,511
 Total open interest Man. 64,710, up 488 from Fri.

CATS
 5.00 bu. dollars per bu.
 Jan 2.27 2.29 2.28 2.29 +.01
 Mar 2.28 2.30 2.29 2.30 +.02
 May 2.29 2.31 2.30 2.31 +.02
 Jul 2.30 2.32 2.31 2.32 +.02
 Sep 2.31 2.33 2.32 2.33 +.02
 Dec 2.32 2.34 2.33 2.34 +.02

Sales Man. 892
 Total open interest Man. 5,895, up 91 from Fri.

LEAF CATTLE
 5.00 lb. cents per lb.
 Jan 64.27 64.29 64.28 64.29 +.01
 Mar 64.28 64.30 64.29 64.30 +.02
 May 64.29 64.31 64.30 64.31 +.02
 Jul 64.30 64.32 64.31 64.32 +.02
 Sep 64.31 64.33 64.32 64.33 +.02
 Dec 64.32 64.34 64.33 64.34 +.02

Sales Man. 11,272
 Total open interest Man. 44,772, off 347 from Fri.

FEDDER CATTLE
 5.00 lb. cents per lb.
 Jan 72.27 72.29 72.28 72.29 +.01
 Mar 72.28 72.30 72.29 72.30 +.02
 May 72.29 72.31 72.30 72.31 +.02
 Jul 72.30 72.32 72.31 72.32 +.02
 Sep 72.31 72.33 72.32 72.33 +.02
 Dec 72.32 72.34 72.33 72.34 +.02

Sales Man. 9,211
 Total open interest Man. 104,042, off 353 from Fri.

Open High Low Close Chg
 Oct 51.25 51.50 51.25 51.50 +.25
 Dec 51.25 51.50 51.25 51.50 +.25
 Jan 51.25 51.50 51.25 51.50 +.25

Sales Man. 4,572
 Total open interest Man. 24,434, up 78 from Fri.

PORK BELTIES
 5.00 lb. cents per lb.
 Jan 52.27 52.29 52.28 52.29 +.01
 Mar 52.28 52.30 52.29 52.30 +.02
 May 52.29 52.31 52.30 52.31 +.02
 Jul 52.30 52.32 52.31 52.32 +.02
 Sep 52.31 52.33 52.32 52.33 +.02
 Dec 52.32 52.34 52.33 52.34 +.02

Sales Man. 7,421
 Total open interest Man. 20,745, off 799 from Fri.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS
 5.00 lb. dollars per lb.
 Jan 51.27 51.29 51.28 51.29 +.01
 Mar 51.28 51.30 51.29 51.30 +.02
 May 51.29 51.31 51.30 51.31 +.02
 Jul 51.30 51.32 51.31 51.32 +.02
 Sep 51.31 51.33 51.32 51.33 +.02
 Dec 51.32 51.34 51.33 51.34 +.02

Sales Man. 57
 Total open interest Man. 1,321, off 13 from Fri.

SHRIMP
 5.00 lb. cents per lb.
 Jan 52.25 52.27 52.26 52.27 +.01
 Mar 52.26 52.28 52.27 52.28 +.02
 May 52.27 52.29 52.28 52.29 +.02
 Jul 52.28 52.30 52.29 52.30 +.02
 Sep 52.29 52.31 52.30 52.31 +.02
 Dec 52.30 52.32 52.31 52.32 +.02

Sales Man. 3,251
 Total open interest Man. 12,525, off 173 from Fri.

PLYWOOD
 5.00 sq ft dollars per 1,000 sq ft.
 Jan 24.27 24.29 24.28 24.29 +.01
 Mar 24.28 24.30 24.29 24.30 +.02
 May 24.29 24.31 24.30 24.31 +.02
 Jul 24.30 24.32 24.31 24.32 +.02
 Sep 24.31 24.33 24.32 24.33 +.02
 Dec 24.32 24.34 24.33

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
London 28. 2/10

	Today		Previous	
	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	762.00	768.00	761.50	762.00
3 months	807.00	808.00	800.50	804.00
Comhedge: steel	766.00	768.00	761.00	764.00
3 months	760.00	760.00	764.00	764.00
Tin: steel	4,065.00	4,070.00	4,060.00	4,065.00
3 months	4,215.00	4,220.00	4,303.00	4,304.00
Lead: steel	302.00	303.00	300.50	301.00
3 months	314.00	315.00	312.50	313.00
Zinc: steel	330.00	330.00	328.00	331.00
3 months	345.00	345.50	343.00	344.00
Silver: spot	602.00	607.50	603.00	604.00
3 months	647.00	649.00	643.00	645.00
Australian: spot	684.50	685.50	598.50	599.00
3 months	675.00	680.00	618.50	619.00
Nickel: spot	2,715.00	2,725.00	2,675.00	2,685.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
January 12, 1981

	High	Low	Chase (Mid-After)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Mar	30.00	29.00	29.75	30.625
Apr	29.50	28.50	29.25	30.125
May	29.00	28.00	28.75	29.625
Jun	28.50	27.50	28.25	29.125
Jul	28.00	27.00	27.75	28.625
Aug	27.50	26.50	27.25	28.125
Sep	27.00	26.00	26.75	27.625
Oct	26.50	25.50	26.25	27.125
Nov	26.00	25.00	25.75	26.625
Dec	25.50	24.50	25.25	26.125
Jan	25.00	24.00	24.75	25.625
Feb	24.50	23.50	24.25	25.125
Mar	24.00	23.00	23.75	24.625
Apr	23.50	22.50	23.25	24.125
May	23.00	22.00	22.75	23.625
Jun	22.50	21.50	22.25	23.125
Jul	22.00	21.00	21.75	22.625
Aug	21.50	20.50	21.25	22.125
Sep	21.00	20.00	20.75	21.625
Oct	20.50	19.50	20.25	21.125
Nov	20.00	19.00	19.75	20.625
Dec	19.50	18.50	19.25	20.125
Jan	19.00	18.00	18.75	19.625
Feb	18.50	17.50	18.25	19.125
Mar	18.00	17.00	17.75	18.625
Apr	17.50	16.50	17.25	18.125
May	17.00	16.00	16.75	17.625
Jun	16.50	15.50	16.25	17.125
Jul	16.00	15.00	15.75	16.625
Aug	15.50	14.50	15.25	16.125
Sep	15.00	14.00	14.75	15.625
Oct	14.50	13.50	14.25	15.125
Nov	14.00	13.00	13.75	14.625
Dec	13.50	12.50	13.25	14.125
Jan	13.00	12.00	12.75	13.625
Feb	12.50	11.50	12.25	13.125
Mar	12.00	11.00	11.75	12.625
Apr	11.50	10.50	11.25	12.125
May	11.00	10.00	10.75	11.625
Jun	10.50	9.50	10.25	11.125
Jul	10.00	9.00	9.75	10.625
Aug	9.50	8.50	9.25	10.125
Sep	9.00	8.00	8.75	9.625
Oct	8.50	7.50	8.25	9.125
Nov	8.00	7.00	7.75	8.625
Dec	7.50	6.50	7.25	8.125
Jan	7.00	6.00	6.75	7.625
Feb	6.50	5.50	6.25	7.125
Mar	6.00	5.00	5.75	6.625
Apr	5.50	4.50	5.25	6.125
May	5.00	4.00	4.75	5.625
Jun	4.50	3.50	4.25	5.125
Jul	4.00	3.00	3.75	4.625
Aug	3.50	2.50	3.25	4.125
Sep	3.00	2.00	2.75	3.625
Oct	2.50	1.50	2.25	3.125
Nov	2.00	1.00	1.75	2.625
Dec	1.50	0.50	1.25	2.125
Jan	1.00	0.00	0.75	1.625
Feb	0.50	0.00	0.25	1.125
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.625
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.125
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3644 lots of 5 tons.

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close	Ch.
SUGAR			(Bld-Assted)	
Mar	3.245	3.285	3.245	+16
May	3.320	3.275	3.215	+2.20
Aug	3.250	3.250	3.275	+295
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2.930	+1.30
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2.980	---
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2.970	+2.80
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2.870	+2.75
100 lbs.				
COCOA				
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	715	730
May	N.T.	N.T.	620	645
July	N.T.	N.T.	540	591
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1.44	1.495
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1.475	1.485
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1.530	1.545

Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Closes
IBM	690,900	66%
EastmanKodak	626,000	71%
PhilipsPet	505,500	54%
DigitalEq	414,100	84
RadiantPer	382,300	11%
Toshiba Inc	381,700	62%
Boeing a	344,100	41%
DowChem	333,280	32%
Air Home	304,500	30%
Air Richd a	308,000	62
McGrawH	294,900	54
Westing El	297,200	29
Worl Lamb	295,700	21%
Gen Elec	277,400	62%
Gen Motors	273,600	46%

Today

Volume (in millions)	40.87
Advanced	569
Volume Up (millions)	12.47

Decided	1,591
Volume Down (millions)	24,53
Unchanged	337
Total Issues	1,927
New Issues	71
New Issues	18

<i>Dow Jones Averages</i>				
	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	944.30	971.25	954.48	945.10
20 Trn	387.97	371.49	382.44	387.18
15 Ind	112.49	113.32	111.65	112.49
65 SMI	379.00	372.41	365.99	372.93

10 Bonds **Close**
45 10

16 Public Units			45.83
16 Index			45.17

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close
Composite	134.57	131.49	133.29
Industrials	132.56	129.39	127.98
Utilities	52.44	51.53	51.92
Finance	13.83	13.63	13.72
Transp.	24.02	23.44	23.81

NYSE Index

Industrials	89.38	88.79	89.38
Transp.	73.64	73.07	73.64
Utilities	38.44	38.37	38.44

	70.51	70.58	70.58
Odd-Lot Trading in N.			
January 12	Buy	704.737	Sales
January 9	717.801	347.427	
January 8	717.304	438.291	
January 7	706.718	721.735	
January 6	720.626	431.234	

*These bonds are included in the sales figures.

American Most Active

GiftComp s	148,900	28
Dynaloc Cn	134,900	14%
Commcare Int s	91,508	39

	1998	1999
Advanced	91,280	23
Research & Development	82,800	16%
Selling & Administrative	76,700	20%
Interest	19,400	34%
Non-RE	76,700	20%
Patent Costs	72,400	48%

	Today AMEX	Net
Class		
Volume (in millions)	4.79	
Advanced	239	
Volume Up (millions)	1.47	

Interchanged	210
Total Issues	767
New highs	12
New lows	7

AMEX Index		
High	Low	Close
408.76	337.80	338.86

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BANQUE
FLOATING RATE
Denominations

For
January 14th 1900

The Agent
A subsidiary of
Zollikerstrasse 187

Dividends

INCREASED

[illegible]

36	Reliance Group	D	25	2-15	2-15
36	Sparkman Energy Co	Q	12	1-31	1-31
36	Tri-Contl Corp	-	51.44	2-27	2-27

Union Capital Fnd	-	52.78	1-23	1-1
Weyerhaeuser Co	0	37 1/2	3-2	1-3

A=Annual; M=Monthly; Q=Quarterly; S=Semi-Annual

**Tuesday's
New Highs and Lows**

NEW HIGHS—23

ApheosB	JewelCos	SCOA
ArrowS&P	KonNab Inc	StearnsChem
Chem MT	Monsieo	TWC
Collins Aik	Pingide Inc	UnivCo
DadCorp	Puracor PRB	WestPac
DomesticA	Puracor	Zale Corp
JewelCos		

NEW LOWS—18

BnkTruNY	GRU S&BD	ParkEnt
CoburnCo	HolroydHV	PHL 13.250
ComEntCo	MarvCor	Shurtl
Eastman	Monsieo	

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**Dutch Seen Firm
In Submarine
Sale to Taiwan**

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands will not reverse its decision to allow the sale of two submarines to Taiwan despite China's threat to reduce diplomatic relations.

They added that the government

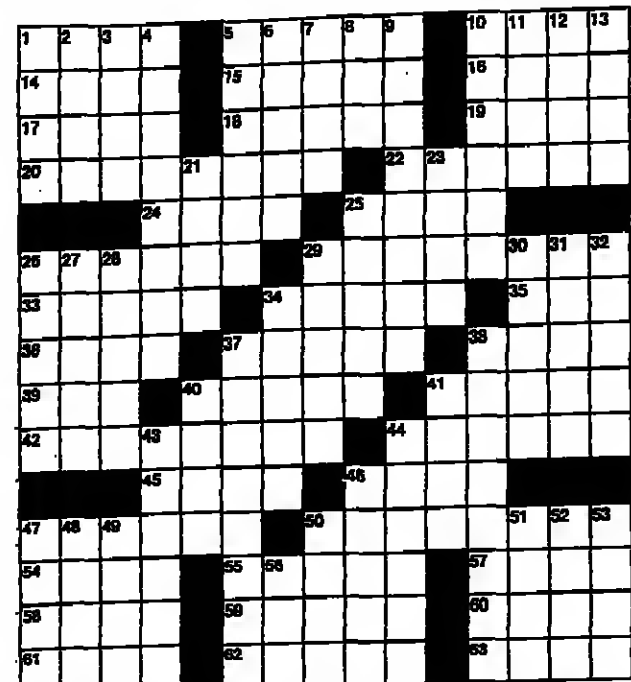
was prepared for its relations with China to be trimmed to the level of charges d'affaires and that the Dutch ambassador in Peking, Jan Kneppelhout, would probably return to the Hague next week.

The Cabinet will discuss the Chinese reaction Friday but has no intention of going back on the decision, made in November, to allow the Rotterdam Rijn-Schelde-Verolme firm to sell the submarines to Taiwan, the sources said.

The Dutch ambassador in Peking said Tuesday that he had been told by the Chinese government that it would reduce diplomatic relations if the Dutch government allowed the \$500-million deal with Taiwan, which has yet to be signed.

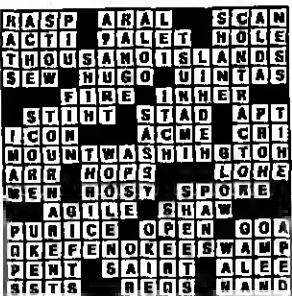
The decision was approved by the Dutch parliament in December.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Fish sauce
 - 2 What glaziers take with their work
 - 3 Pointed missile
 - 4 God of destruction, in India
 - 5 Express sentiment
 - 6 "— and Civilization": Marcuse
 - 7 Ship's bottom timber
 - 8 Bactrian—
 - 9 Site of Plazaro's tomb
 - 10 "From my books—of sorrow": Poe
 - 11 Tributary
 - 12 Samovars
 - 13 Powwow
 - 14 It seems to pray over its prey
 - 15 City of Lilies
 - 16 Small type
 - 17 Lull with lullabies
 - 18 Unctuous, flattering speech
 - 19 Round of golf tournaments
 - 20 Highly gratifying
 - 21 Matrix
 - 22 Time
- DOWN**
- 1 Writes to Santa
 - 2 Sissies
 - 3 Constantly
 - 4 Site of the Black Hole
 - 5 Large hickories
 - 6 What hoarders do
 - 7 Gold-rush site in the 90's
 - 8 Solemn season
 - 9 Impetuous
 - 10 Cut out
 - 11 Parched
 - 12 Pizza's birthplace
 - 13 Cosmetics employer
 - 14 City where most of Perry's ships were built
 - 15 Deserve
 - 16 Ruthless wallop
 - 17 "— (hoax)"
 - 18 Where olives were bought
 - 19 Brazilian city since 1597
 - 20 Fern leaf
 - 21 Loop
 - 22 Eyelashes
 - 23 Church functionary
 - 24 Gift for an angler
 - 25 High-ranking nun
 - 26 City of Saints
 - 27 City taken by Agamemnon
 - 28 Increase in value
 - 29 City of the Violet Crown
 - 30 Not manifest
 - 31 Writer born in Paris, 1840
 - 32 Black
 - 33 Said, city in Egypt
 - 34 Another name for the city of Belém
 - 35 Garibaldi's birthplace
 - 36 Mullen's "Man of —"
 - 37 Native of Riga
 - 38 Zero

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	OVERCAST		HIGH	LOW	OVERCAST
ALBUQUERQUE	54	40	0	LOS ANGELES	67	54	0
AMSTERDAM	49	39	0	MADRID	57	43	0
ANAKARA	54	40	0	MEXICO CITY	72	58	0
ATHENS	52	35	0	MIAMI	74	61	0
AUCKLAND	55	41	0	MILAN	49	35	0
BANGKOK	27	21	100	MONTREAL	30	15	0
BEIRUT	16	11	0	MOSCOW	32	18	0
BERLIN	41	28	0	MUNICH	42	28	0
BELGRADE	1-20	-2	0	NASSAU	22	14	0
BIRMINGHAM	6	3	0	NEW DELHI	17	4	0
BUDAPEST	-2	-7	0	NEW YORK	10	4	0
BUEENOS AIRES	21	18	0	OSLO	4	-1	0
CAIRO	7	4	0	PARIS	34	21	0
CASABLANCA	11	3	0	PEKING	-1	-8	0
CHICAGO	1	-4	0	PRAGUE	-1	-8	0
COPENHAGEN	1	-4	0	RIO DE JANEIRO	36	24	0
COSTA DEL SOL	12	5	0	ROME	34	21	0
DUBLIN	8	4	0	SAN PAULO	34	21	0
EDINBURGH	2	-7	0	SEOUL	-5	-12	0
FLORENCE	6	3	0	SINGAPORE	29	24	0
FRANKFURT	0	-3	0	STOCKHOLM	2	-3	0
GENEVA	1	-4	0	SYDNEY	20	17	0
HELSINKI	7	4	0	TAIPEI	12	4	0
H.K. MOUNTAIN	27	14	0	TEHRAN	13	9	0
HONG KONG	19	16	0	TEL AVIV	6	4	0
HONOLULU	12	5	0	TOKYO	54	41	0
ISTANBUL	2	-7	0	TUNIS	17	9	0
JAKARTA	21	18	0	VENICE	-2	-8	0
JERUSALEM	8	5	0	VIENNA	-2	-8	0
JONANESBURG	18	14	0	WARSAW	-3	-7	0
LAS PALMAS	18	14	0	WASHINGTON	3	-2	0
LIMA	12	5	0	ZURICH	1	-4	0
LONDON	6	3	0				

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWCASTS

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Scheduled frequencies:

Western Europe: 4800 kHz and 4830 kHz Medium Wave, 5.75, 6.85, 7.15, 7.25, 9.10, 9.70, 12.95 and 15.00 kHz in the 41, 43, 45 and 47 meter bands.

East Africa: 1410 kHz and 2120 kHz Medium Wave, 25.40, 26.40, 27.40, 28.40, 29.40, 30.40, 31.40, 32.40, 33.40, 34.40, 35.40, 36.40, 37.40, 38.40, 39.40, 40.40, 41.40, 42.40, 43.40, 44.40, 45.40, 46.40, 47.40, 48.40, 49.40, 50.40, 51.40, 52.40, 53.40, 54.40, 55.40, 56.40, 57.40, 58.40, 59.40, 60.40, 61.40, 62.40, 63.40, 64.40, 65.40, 66.40, 67.40, 68.40, 69.40, 70.40, 71.40, 72.40, 73.40, 74.40, 75.40, 76.40, 77.40, 78.40, 79.40, 80.40, 81.40, 82.40, 83.40, 84.40, 85.40, 86.40, 87.40, 88.40, 89.40, 90.40, 91.40, 92.40, 93.40, 94.40, 95.40, 96.40, 97.40, 98.40, 99.40, 100.40, 101.40, 102.40, 103.40, 104.40, 105.40, 106.40, 107.40, 108.40, 109.40, 110.40, 111.40, 112.40, 113.40, 114.40, 115.40, 116.40, 117.40, 118.40, 119.40, 120.40, 121.40, 122.40, 123.40, 124.40, 125.40, 126.40, 127.40, 128.40, 129.40, 130.40, 131.40, 132.40, 133.40, 134.40, 135.40, 136.40, 137.40, 138.40, 139.40, 140.40, 141.40, 142.40, 143.40, 144.40, 145.40, 146.40, 147.40, 148.40, 149.40, 150.40, 151.40, 152.40, 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